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HOW TO SPEAK

AND

WRITE FRENCH CORRECTLY:

COMPRISING

SIX PROGRESSIVE LESSONS,

IN WHICH THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE ARE ELUCIDATED BY EXPLICIT RULES,
AND EXEMPLIFIED BY USEFUL PHRASES.

BY

D. M. AIRD,

PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, AUTHOR OF "THE STUDENT'S SELF-INSTRUCTING FRENCH GRAMMAR," ETC.

ARRANGED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

LONDON:

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MDCCCXVI.



DEDICATED TO
MR. T. RUMBALL, C.E.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

In consideration of the many hours spent in private—you, an attentive and persevering pupil, I, fulfilling the duty of a responsible and anxious preceptor—in consideration of that friendship, which grew warmer and warmer, as our knowledge of each other increased; and, more than all, in consideration of the important suggestions made by you, when encountering obstacles in the French language, allow me to dedicate this little work to you.

In our young days, we start in life full of hope, with efforts strong to attain a given end; but circumstances often block up the path, we have chosen, and force us to take another, either of a wider or narrower extent. This, my dear friend, I observed in my school-boy days; this, I experienced when an attentive observer and instructor of youth, and, from such observations, I have come to the conclusion, that those young men to whom the path of life has widened and extended, that those young men who have attained the object which they had in view in boyhood, were persevering and industrious, and were ever anxious to be instructed in all that might tend to their advantage.

This opinion, my dear friend, has been corroborated by you, for, chequered as life generally is, and as it was in

your case, without perseverance of no ordinary nature, you never could have attained, at your early age, that important office which you now hold, although it, you must admit, differs much from the one you had in view, while conjugating what I used to term the key to conversation—the auxiliary verbs *avoir* and *être*. This, at least, has shown you what I wish to impress upon the minds of aspiring students—that, should surrounding circumstances block up one path, perseverance and industry generally open up another.

My dear friend,—My dedicating this little work to you, you will take as an earnest of my good wishes, in return for which, perhaps, should you hear, at any time, any one say, as you did, “I wonder there is not a book written, that tells us, by referring to the index, when *en* is used, and when *dans*, when *à* is used before a verb, and when *de* ;” you will refer him to “*Syntax Made Easy*,” by your old preceptor, saying, that its principal feature is simplicity, that it is free from useless and abstruse rules, that, should he find any difficulty in making use of any particular word, let it be an article, adjective, pronoun, or verb, all that he has to do, is to refer to the index, look to the given page, and there he will find a short rule in point, with useful phrases exemplifying it.

My dear friend,—Before concluding my humble dedication, allow me to say a word, in respect to the “*Student's French Grammar*.” To the public, who have appreciated this little book beyond my expectations, I return my sincere thanks, to the press, who have aided much to give it publicity, I give my heartfelt gratitude.

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SYNTAX MADE EASY.

LESSON I.

ARTICLES.—WHEN USED AND WHEN OMITTED.

THE Articles, three in number, the *definite*, *indefinite*, and *partitive*, exact the careful attention of the student, as they are subject to many variations; hence arise the ludicrous errors daily committed by parties who take for granted that *le*, *la*, *les*, signify *the*, without considering the relative position of the article, or when it should be used; for in many instances it is employed in English when it is not admissable in French, and *vice versa*.

The following brief rules, with appropriate examples, will familiarize the student with the articles, and will convince him, from the difference that exists in the genius of the two languages, of the necessity of giving them his careful consideration in order to speak and write correctly:—

CASES WHERE THE DEFINITE ARTICLE *le*, *la*, *les*, (*the*) IS USED.

1. When speaking in a general or universal sense—

Man (which means the whole species) is mortal.

L'homme est mortel.

Bread is the staff of life.

Le pain est le soutien de la vie.

2. In a definite sense; that is, when pointing out any particular object or thing—

The man that was here yesterday is dead.

L'homme qui était ici hier est mort.

The earth turns round, but not the sun.

La terre tourne, mais non le soleil.

3. With the names of countries, mountains, and rivers, the article is used; not so, however, with those of towns or cities.*

France and Ireland are two fine countries.

LA France et l'Irlande sont deux beaux pays.

Paris and Dublin are the capitals.

Paris et Dublin sont les capitales.

4. The article is used in French and not in English before titles and professions, when the title or profession precedes the name—

Count B— and Surgeon C— are at the door.

LE comte B— et Monsieur LE chirurgien C— sont à la porte.

I was speaking to General B—, and he was thinking of Surgeon C—

Je parlais AU General B—, et il pensait AU † Chirurgien C—

5. But when the noun, preceded by the verb to be, and explanatory of the preceding substantive, expresses profession, trade, or country, the article is used in English, but omitted in French—

I am a Frenchman, but he is an Englishman.

Je suis Français, mais il est Anglais. ‡

I am a tailor, and he is a shoemaker.

Je suis tailleur, et il est cordonnier.

6. When verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, are used substantively, that is, when they correspond with the English present participle *ing*, the article is always used.

Eating and drinking, the agreeable and the useful.

LE manger et LE boire, l'agréable et l'utile.

7. The indefinite article *a* or *an*, used in English before nouns of measure, weight, or number, are expressed in French by the definite article *le, la, les*; except when speaking of time, then *par* is used.

* The names of countries, however, require the preposition *en*, when *to* is used in English, but those of towns and cities *à*.—I go to France every year, but he goes to Dublin and to Glasgow. *Je vais EN France toutes les années, mais il va à Dublin et à Glasgow.*

† In English they say—think of a person or thing, but in French, *to* always follows the verb *to think*; as I think of you.—*Je pense A vous.*

‡ Let the pupil observe that if used definitely, as stated in rule 2nd, the article is always employed—as, I am the Frenchman that was here yesterday.—*Je suis LE Français qui était ici hier.*

Wheat is a crown a bushel, and butter sixpence a pound.
Le blé se vend un écu LE boisseau, et le beurre six sous LA livre.
 He goes to school three times a week.
Il va à l'école trois fois PAR semaine.

8. When several nouns come in succession, should the article be requisite in the first instance, it is repeated in all the others.

Man, woman, and animals, are subject to illness.
L'homme, LA femme, et LES animaux sont sujets AUX maladies.

9. The article is admitted after the words *sans*, *avec*, *ni*, *entre*, when it points out any particular thing, or when the substantive is used in a general sense—

I had enough without the shilling that you gave me.
J'avais assez sans LE schelin que vous m'avez donné.
 Without money, there would not be so many misfortunes.
Sans L'argent, il n'y aurait pas tant de malheurs.

In order to impress the foregoing rules more forcibly upon the memory of the student, let him translate the following exercise, which he will be enabled to do by means of the figures that refer to each rule; and as the exercise consists of useful phrases, let him commit it to memory, as by this means he will be less likely to forget a rule which is embodied in phrases he has learnt by heart.

EXERCISE.

Virtue is amiable, but vice is odious. Heroes have their fears,
vertu aim 1 vice odieux. Héros
 and cowards their brave moments. Intemperance and idleness are
lâches moments de bravoure. intempérance paresse
 the two most dangerous enemies of life. The days of the month
plus ennemis vie. jours du mois
 of January are very short. The instructions of adversity are
de l'
 wholesome, though unplesant. The air in France is very healthy.
salutaire, quoique désagréable. 2 très sain
 Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, are the four parts of the
3 Asie, Afrique, Amérique *partie*

world. France and England are two rival countries. I like Paris
monde. rivaux pays. aime
 better than London. Count C— has left London for Glasgow.
mieux que a quitté pour
 That man is not a Frenchman, he is English. Is that man a tailor?
Cet n'est pas 5 Est-il tailleur?
 no; he is a shoemaker. This ribbon costs a shilling a yard. I sell
cordonnier. ruban coûte 6 7 verge. vends
 sugar (for) sixteen sous a pound. Parnassus and Helicon are the
le sucre sous 3 Parnasse, m. h mute
 two favourite mountains of poets. The Baltic is a very stormy sea.
favori montagne poète. Baltique très orageux mer, f.
 Eating and drinking are necessary to life. Without politeness, men would
manger boire politesse
 behave like brutes.
se conduiraient des brutes.

CASES IN WHICH THE DEFINITE ARTICLE *le, la,*
les, IS OMITTED.

10. The definite article, admitted in English, is not used before the cardinal numbers, first, second, third, fourth, &c. or after the words, book, chapter, verse, or before any number after the name of a sovereign.

Book the third, chapter the sixth, rule the tenth, volume the fourth.
Livre trois, chapitre six, règle dix, tome quatre.

Henry the First, Charles the Second, George the Third, and William the Fourth.

*Henri Premier, * Charles Second, George Trois, et Guillaume Quatre.*

11. No article is used before the names of *men, † women, towns, days, months, heathen gods,* or before nouns of relationship, title, &c., when used in apposition.

* The cardinal numbers are used after the names of sovereigns, with the exception of the two first, *premier, second*. The same rule applies to *livre, chapitre, tome*.

† There are several Italian poets, whose names are preceded by the article, *Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, Dominichino, le Dante, l'Arioste, le Tasse, le Dominichino*. When the substantive is particularized, or pointed out—Milton's Satan, *Le Satan de Milton*.

Alexander, the son of Philip, king of Macedonia.

Alexandre, fils de Philippe, roi de Macédoine.

Come and see me on Friday or Saturday.

Venez me voir Vendredi ou Samedi.

12. No article is used when the noun is joined to the verbs, *avoir*, *faire*, *rendre*, or when the substantive is used as an apostrophe or interjection.

To pay a visit and to make a fortune.

Rendre visite, et faire fortune.

EXERCISE.

Volume the first, chapter the second, page three, at the third paragraph.
tome 10 au paragraphe.

Charles the second, James the first, and George the third. Mr. A., son of
de
 admiral C. B., married Miss D., the second daughter of Lord E. Paris, the
a épousé fille

capital of France, contains numberless curiosities. Charles the
contient un nombre infini de
 second, king of Spain, son of Phillip the fourth, left his kingdom to
laissa royaume

Phillip the fifth. September and October are two fine months in England.
bre bre beaux mois en

Mars and *Venus* were heathen divinities. I am afraid of that man.
11 patennes divinités. 12 peur de cet

Courage, my friends, we will succeed.
réussirons.

CASES IN WHICH *du*, *de la*, *des*, ARE USED.

As learners hitherto have found great difficulty in distinguishing whether the preposition *de*, or the partitive *du*, *de la*, *des*, should be used, a little close attention to the foregoing rules will obviate this barrier, which is considered by many insurmountable, and is accounted for, by the confused manner in which this essential point is generally brought before the pupil.

13. When two nouns come together, the first denoting possession, that is, "*belonging to*," *du*, *de la*, or *des*, is used—

The value of money, and the value of the picture (which means the possessive case), *money's* value and the *picture's* value.

La valeur DE L'argent, et la valeur DU tableau.

**Fear and ignorance are the sources of superstition (superstition's sources).
La crainte et l'ignorance sont les sources DE LA superstition.**

Men's coats, and women's gowns are very expensive.

Les habits DES hommes, et les robes DES femmes sont très coûteux.

14. With the *partitive articles*, that is, when the word, *some*, is either expressed or understood in English—

Give me some bread, butter, mustard, and beer.

*Donnez-moi DU * pain, DU beurre, DE LA moutarde, et DE LA bière.*

Give me some good bread, good meat, and good eggs.

Donnez-moi DE bon pain, DE bonne viande, et DE bons œufs.

15. When the noun expresses *virtues, vices, defects, and qualities*, the article is used *partitively*—

He has courage, and she has application.

Il a DU courage, et elle a DE L'application.

16. When *bien* is used, meaning much, or a great deal—

He has a great deal of money, many friends, and many enemies.

Il a bien DE L'argent, bien DES amis, et bien DES ennemis.

EXERCISE.

The master's house was sold. The application of the boy is truly
13 *était vendue.* *est vraiment*

astonishing. Have you any money in your pocket? yes, (here is) gold
étonnante. 14 *poche? oui (voici)*

and silver. Is there any wit in that expression? Have you friends here?
Y a-t-il esprit dans

Has he much money? yes, he has a great deal of money. That man has
A-t-il beaucoup d'argent? 16

courage, or he would not have done that.
il n'aurait pas fait cela.

* When an adjective precedes the noun, which is only in a few cases, and will be found explained under the head **ADJECTIVES**, *de* is used instead of *du*, *de la*, or *des*.

CASES IN WHICH THE PREPOSITION *de* IS ONLY USED.

17. When the last substantive states what the previous one is *made of*, or what it *proceeds from*, *de* is used instead of *du*, *de la*, or *des*—

A silver watch, an iron gate.
Une montre d'argent, une porte de fer.

18. When two nouns come together, the second serving as a kind of adjective to the first—

He is a man of courage, and a man of probity.
Il est homme DE courage, et homme DE probité.

19. When the first noun shows the *country* of the person, or when the second tells the object or nature of the first.

Would you believe that he is the king of England?
Croiriez-vous qu'il est roi d'Angleterre?
English cloth is, without doubt, the best.
Le drap d'Angleterre est sans doute le meilleur.

20. The preposition *de* is used after all words expressive of *kind*, or *character*, such as, *sorte*, *genre*, *espèce*, *nature*.

I do not like that kind of fruit.
Je n'aime pas cette espèce DE fruit.
Politeness is a mixture of discretion and complacency.
La politesse est un mélange DE discrétion et DE complaisance.

21. Nouns of *number*, *measure*, and *multitude*, require *DE* after them.

Two pounds of tobacco, and six pounds of cheese.
Deux livres DE tabac, et six livres DE fromage.
There is a crowd of people in the street.
Il y a une foule DE monde dans la rue.

22. The following adverbs signifying quantity or scarcity, require *DE* before the next noun.

Assez	de	enough	Pas or point	de	no
Autant	—	as much	Peu	—	little
Beaucoup	—	much	Plus	—	more
Combien	—	how much, or how many	Tant	—	so much
Guère	—	but little	Trop	—	too much
Jamais	—	never	Moins	—	less

I have pens enough; but very little paper.
J'ai assez DE plumes, mais très peu DE papier.
 There are a great many people in the street.
Il y a beaucoup DE monde dans la rue.

23. Before a *participle*, preceded by an *indeterminate pronoun* or by a *noun of number*.

There was some one wounded, but nobody killed.
Il y eut quelqu'un DE blessé, mais personne DE tué.
 There were five hundred men killed in the last battle.
Il y eut cinq cents hommes DE tués dans la dernière bataille.

24. When the prepositions *of*, *from*, *by*, or *with*, in English is preceded by an *adjective*, or *participle*, DE is used.

He is endowed with virtue, and she is esteemed by all.
Il est doué DE vertu, et elle est estimée DE tous.
 He comes from France; he is worthy of praise.
Il vient de France; il est digne DE louanges.

EXERCISE.

I have bought silver candlesticks, and steel snuffers. Is that a brick
J'ai acheté 17 chandeliers acier mouchettes. Est une brique
 house or a stone house. I have known that man for a long time.
pierre connu depuis
 He is not only a witty man, but a man of erudition. Is that a silver
non seulement esprit 18
 or gold watch? it is a gold watch. That woman is in want, she has no
montre n'a pas
 money, no provisions, and no friends. Many people die of hunger
22 pas pas amis. Beaucoup meurent de faim
 and cold in this city. Three men were killed yesterday evening.
et dans cette ville. Il y eut trois hommes 23 hier au soir.
 There was some one burnt in that house. If fortune has blessed
quelqu'un brûlé dans cette vous a beni
 you with her gifts; if, besides, you are endowed with wit and with
24 ses dons outre cela êtes doué esprit
judgment, be not puffed up with pride, and do not condemn others.
jugement, ne vous enflez pas orgueil ne méprisez pas les autres.
 There were three of us, and one was killed.
Nous étions trois, et il y'en eut un

WHEN "UN, OR UNE" IS USED, AND WHEN OMITTED. 9

CASES in which the INDEFINITE ARTICLE (un, une,) is used.

25. When *a* or *an* alludes to any given subject or thing, the article, as in English, is employed.

That is *a* man of merit, he is *a* skilful man.

C'est UN homme de mérite, c'est est UN homme très habile.

I hear *a* great noise, do you hear it?

J'entends UN grand bruit, l'entendez-vous ?

Hypocrisy is *an* homage which vice pays to virtue.

L'hypocrisie est UN hommage que le vice rend à la vertu.

It is *a* Frenchman who comes here every morning.

C'est UN Français qui vient ici tous les matins.

EXERCISE.

That man always makes *a* frightful noise. Make *a* good fire for I am cold.
fait toujours 25 bruit. Faites feu parce que j'ai froid.

He has extraordinary courage. Is that *a* soldier or sailor who is passing.
courage extraordinaire. Est-ce soldat matelot qui passe.

There is *a* grocer below who desires to speak to you.
Il y a épiciier en bas vous parler

CASES IN WHICH "UN" IS OMITTED.

26. When the noun, preceded by the verb *to be*, expresses *trade* or *country*, as will be found exemplified in Rule 11.

What *a* fine man; he is *a* Frenchman.

Quel bel homme ; il est Français.

27. The article is never used with the title or name of *a* work or performance, except when specified as the work of *a* certain party.

A history of England, *a* life of George the fourth.

Histoire d'Angleterre, vie de George quatre.

EXERCISE.

I am *a* Frenchman, but my father is *a* Frenchman. You might pass
26 *pouvez passer*

for an Englishman.. The king of Prussia was at once a warrior and a
pour Prusse à la fois guerrier
 philosopher. The canal of Briare, in the Gatinois, a province of France,
philosophe. Le canal dans
 joins the Loire to the Seine. A description of the pictures in the Louvre.
des tableaux du Louvre.
 I dined yesterday with Mr. C., a first-rate artist.
artiste du premier ordre.

SUBSTANTIVES.

A few general rules on the gender of nouns may be found useful, but as I stated in the "ACCIDENCE," the *ear*, after the pupil is advanced, will aid him in this respect as much as his memory; for in speaking, even if he had learnt a rule that gave out that such a thing was masculine, in the quickness of conversation time would not be given him to consider, and as likely as not, he would use it in the feminine. I will therefore only give a few general rules, as a guide, which the pupil ought to commit to memory, after which, by dint of reading, writing, and speaking, this difficulty will be overcome almost without the knowledge of its ever existing.

GENERAL RULES ON THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

1. The names of mankind and of the male creation are masculine, also those of Gods and of angels.
2. All trees and shrubs are masculine, with the exception of the briar, *la ronce*; the thorn, *une épine*; a hawthorn, *une aubépine*.
3. The days and seasons and the names of metals, minerals, and colours, are masculine.

1. The names of the female creation are feminine.
2. *Virtues and vices*, such as *la modestie*, *la jalousie*, are feminine.

MASCULINE TERMINATIONS.

1. All nouns ending in a consonant, and preceded by a vowel, except those terminating in *x*, *eur*, *ion*, and *son*, as well as the words ending in

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| <i>a</i> | <i>as</i> | un opéra |
| <i>é acc.</i> | not | preceded by <i>t</i> |
| | <i>as</i> | un pré |
| 2. <i>i</i> | | un oubli |
| <i>o</i> | | un écho |
| 3. <i>u</i> | | un chapeau |
| 4. <i>age</i> | | un paysage |
| <i>ége</i> | | un piège |
| <i>uge</i> | | le déluge |
| <i>acle</i> | | un obstacle |
| <i>aire</i> | | le vulgaire |
| <i>aume</i> | | un royaume |
| 5. <i>ème</i> | | un diadème |
| <i>isme</i> | | un sophisme |
| <i>ôme</i> | | un atôme |
| 6. <i>oire</i> | | un oratoire |

and adjectives and verbs used substantively.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE MASCULINE.

1. La boisson, la brebis, la chair, la chanson, la clef, la cour, la cuiller, la cuisson, la dent, la dot, la façon, la faim, la fin, la fois, la forêt, la hart, la leçon, la main, la maman, la mer, la moisson, la mort, la mousson, la nef, la nuit, la part, la rançon, la soie, la souris, la tour, la vis.

2. La foi, la fourmi, la loi, la merci.

3. L'eau, la glu, l'apeau, la tribu, la vertu.

4. La cage, l'image, la page, la rage.

5. La crème.

6. La gloire, l'histoire, la mémoire, la nageoire, la passoire, la poire, la racloire.

FEMININE TERMINATIONS.

1. All nouns ending in *x*, *eur*, *ion*, and *son*, as well as those ending in

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 2. <i>ée</i> | une armée |
| 3. <i>té acc.</i> | la bonté |
| 4. <i>ie</i> | la vie |
| 5. <i>âce</i> | la grâce |
| <i>ance</i> | l'espérance |
| 6. <i>ence</i> | la patience |
| <i>ade</i> | la promenade |
| 7. <i>ude</i> | la servitude |
| 8. <i>ière</i> | la rivière |
| 9. <i>ure</i> | une blessure |
| 10. <i>lle</i> | la chandelle |
| <i>nme</i> | une pomme |
| <i>nne</i> | la canne |
| <i>rre</i> | la terre |
| 11. <i>sse</i> | la chasse |
| <i>tte</i> | la patte |

EXCEPTIONS TO THE FEMININE.

1.—*x*: Le choix, le crucifix, le reflux, le prix,—*eur*: le bonheur, le chœur, le cœur, le déshonneur, l'extérieur, l'honneur, le labeur, le malheur, les pleurs,—*ion*: le croupion, le lampion, un million, un bastion,—*son*: le poison, le tison, le blason, l'horizon, le gazon.

2. Un athée, un mausolée, un trophée.

3. Un arrêté, un comté, un comité, le côté, un été, un pâté, un traité.

4. Le foie, le génie, un incendie, un parapluie.

5. Un espace.

6. Le silence.

7. Le prélude.

9. Le cimetière, le derrière.

9. Un augure, le beurre, le mercure, le murmure, le parjure.

10. Un codicille, un chevreteuille, un intervalle, un libelle.

11. le carrosse, le colosse.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

28. When two substantives come together, the first signifying "belonging to," and therefore called the *possessive case*, in English an apostrophe and an *s* is added to the word, in French a transposition takes place, and the words are separated by *du, de la, or des*.

The boy's book, the children's playthings.
*Le livre DU garçon, les jouets DES * enfants.*

29. In English when the substantive is once named, to avoid repetition, the sign of the possessive case is used. In French the substantive that is understood is expressed by the demonstrative pronoun, which agrees with the former in gender and number.

I like this watch better than your mother's.
J'aime mieux cette montre que CELLE de votre mère.

30. The French word *chez*, meaning house, or dwelling, is used in French when the possessive case is made use of in English.

I am going home, and you are going to your uncle's.
Je vais CHEZ moi, et vous allez CHEZ votre oncle.

EXERCISE.

He has James's pencil. The king's gardens are lovely. The king's
 28 *Jacques crayon. jardins beaux.*
 authority is great. The queen's crown is very bright. I have seen the
autorité grande. couronne très brillante. vu
 princess's apartments, and the princess's portrait.
portrait.

" A " BETWEEN TWO NOUNS.

In a preceding paragraph we stated that when two
nouns come together, stating what the other one

* Observe that each article must agree with the substantive next it in gender and number.

is *made of*, such as an iron door, *une porte de fer*, they are always separated by *de*. A is also used to separate two nouns; the pupil must therefore mark the difference, which a little close attention will easily point out.

31. When the last substantive signifies *made of*, *de* is used; when it signifies *for the use of*, *à* is used, such as gunpowder, *poudre à canon*. * A few examples will benefit the pupil in this respect, as foreigners generally confound the two—

A mahogany table.	<i>Une table</i>	[made]	<i>d'acajou.</i>
A silver spoon.	<i>Une cuiller</i>	—	<i>d'argent.</i>
Olive oil.	<i>De l'huile</i>	—	<i>d'olive.</i>
A gold watch.	<i>Une montre</i>	—	<i>d'or.</i>
A coffee cup.	<i>Une tasse</i>	[used]	<i>à café.</i>
A sleeping room.	<i>Une chambre</i>	—	<i>à coucher</i>
Lamp oil.	<i>De l'huile</i>	—	<i>à brûler</i>
A tea table.	<i>Une table</i>	—	<i>à thé</i>

32. We presume this is rendered comprehensible to the pupil, there is however another distinction to be observed, when the last substantive expresses something *eatable*, it is preceded by *au*, *à la*, *aux*—

Onion sauce.	<i>De la sauce</i>	<i>à l'oignon.</i>
Apple pie.	<i>De la tourte</i>	<i>AUX pommes.</i>
Cream tarts.	<i>Des tartes</i>	<i>à LA crème.</i>

33. When *with*, or *having*, is expressed, or understood, in English, *au*, *à la*, or *aux*, is substituted.

The blue-eyed girl (or the girl with blue eyes) has not arrived yet.
La fille AUX yeux bleus n'est pas encore arrivée.

Do you see that man *with the white trousers*.
Voyez-vous cet homme AU pantalon blanc.

EXERCISE.

A brick house. A stone building. A china cup and a tea caddy. Do
31 boîte

* There are a few anomalous expressions which form exceptions to this rule; those in common use are, a chambermaid, *une femme DE chambre*; a nightcap, *un bonnet DE nuit*; a pocket-handkerchief, *un mouchoir DE poche*; a coach horse, *un cheval DE carrosse*.

you like apple tart? No, I prefer rice pudding. Where is the hay market.
aimez-vous tarte *marché.*
 Have you any gunpowder at present? No, therefore my fire-arms are of no
ainsi *sont*
 use. That broad-shouldered man has very small feet.
inutile. larges épaules *petits pieds.*

ADJECTIVES.

The Syntax of Adjectives is generally divided into four parts. First, the *agreement* of adjectives. Second, the *placing* of adjectives. Third, adjectives of *dimension*. Fourth, *comparison* of adjectives.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

32. All adjectives are declinable in French, and agree in gender and number with the substantive to which they are joined—
 Good bread, meat, and apples.

De BON pain, de BONNE viande, et de BONNES pommes.

33. A participle, when preceded by the verb *être*, is considered as an adjective, and therefore agrees with the substantive in number and person—

His father and brother are dead.
Son père et son frère sont MORTS.

His sister is not yet dead.
Sa sœur n'est pas encore MORTE.

34. When an adjective refers to two *persons* of different genders, the masculine * plural is always adopted—

His courage and activity are astonishing. Men and women are mortal.

Your brother and sister are prudent and wise.
Votre FRÈRE et votre SŒUR sont PRUDENS e SAGES.

* When the substantive refers to *things*, of different genders, the adjective in that case agrees with the last named noun in gender and number—His eyes and mouth were open—*J'avais les yeux et la bouche OUVERTE.*

35. When two or more adjectives refer to the same substantive, for the sake of euphony, they are separated by a conjunction, and placed after the noun—

A tall stout man
Un homme grand et gros.

EXERCISE.

The room and the closet were open. My mother and sister are dead.

33

Do you think his sisters are learned. His son and daughter are happy.

sa

A long tedious sermon. Give that man some hot water. Have you any

34

donnez à cet

eau

French silk. What will you have for supper? some cold meat. Humility
que voulez-vous pour souper? viande f. te

is the basis of christian virtues. She has a pretty oval face.

la base des vertus chrétiennes.

un beau

visage.

PLACING OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are generally placed after the substantive,* with the exception of *beau, bon, gros, gras, grand, jeune, mauvais, méchant, meilleur, moindre, petit, saint, vieux*. Occasionally the French transpose adjectives for the sake of euphony or when taken in a figurative sense; but to annoy the student with rules in this respect would be utterly fruitless. The pupil, therefore, will do well to place all adjectives after the substantive, excepting those specified above.

ADJECTIVES OF DIMENSION.

36. An adjective of dimension can be expressed either by a substantive or an adjective—a man six feet high, *un homme haut de six pieds*, or *un homme de six pieds de hauteur*.

* The adjective in the following cases has a different meaning when placed before the substantive to that when placed after it. An honest man, *un honnête homme*. A polite man, *un homme honnête*. A great man, *un grand homme*; a tall man, *un homme grand*. A good honest man, *un brave homme*. A brave man, *un homme brave*.

To familiarize the pupil in this respect, we subjoin *adjectives of dimensions* with their corresponding *substantives*—

ADJECTIVES. SUBSTANTIVES.

<i>haut de</i> or .. <i>de hauteur</i> or .. <i>de hant</i> ..	high....	in height.
<i>long de</i> — .. <i>de longueur</i> .. — .. <i>de long</i> ..	long....	in length.
<i>large de</i> .. — .. <i>de largeur</i> — .. <i>de large</i> ..	broad or wide, in breadth or width.	
<i>épais de</i> .. — .. <i>d'épaisseur</i>	thick ..	in thickness.
<i>profond de</i> .. — .. <i>de profondeur</i>	deep....	in depth.
	<i>de circonférence</i>	in circumference

37. When *by* follows a comparative and precedes a noun of number or measure, it is expressed by *de*.

He is six inches taller *by* a head.

Il est plus grand DE six pouces.

38. When speaking of length and breadth, *by* is always expressed by *sur*—

A table one foot in width, *by* three in length.

Une table d'un pied de large SUR deux de long.

39. When the words *more* or *less* are used similarly to the following, they are expressed by *de plus et de moins*—

Give me a pound *more* or a pound *less*.

Donnez-moi une livre DE plus ou une livre DE moins.

EXERCISE.

That house is fifty feet long. London bridge is nine hundred and twenty feet long, fifty feet high, and fifty-six wide. James is six feet high, and

Eliza is four feet ten inches. He is taller than you *by* a head. How deep

is that well? Fifty feet deep.

ADJECTIVES OF COMPARISON.

Let the pupil before proceeding further, commit to memory the following comparatives and their correlatives.

More	than	He is more learned than I.
<i>plus</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>Il est PLUS savant QUE moi.</i>
less	than	He is less rich than you.
<i>moins</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>Il est MOINS riche QUE vous.</i>
as	as	We are as brave as you.
<i>aussi</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>Nous sommes AUSSI braves QUE vous.</i>
so	as	He is not so clever as you.
<i>aussi</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>Il n'est pas AUSSI adroit QUE vous.</i>
{ as much	{ as	We have as much money as you.
<i>autant</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>Nous avons AUTANT d'argent QUE vous.</i>
{ as many	{ as	They have as many friends as you.
<i>autant</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>Ils ont AUTANT d'amis QUE vous.</i>
{ so much	{ as	He has not so much money as you.
<i>autant</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>Il n'a pas AUTANT d'argent QUE vous.</i>
{ so many	{ as	They have not so many friends as you.
<i>autant</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>Ils n'ont pas AUTANT d'amis QUE vous.</i>

40. When *than* comes before the infinitive mood, it is expressed in French by *que de*—

It is better to laugh than to cry.
Il vaut mieux rire QUE DE pleurer.

41. When *than* comes after a comparative, and indicates a negative meaning, it is expressed by *que ne*—

You are wiser than I thought; that is, I did not think you so wise as you are.
Vous êtes plus sage QUE JE NE croyais.

42. When *than* comes after *more* or *less*, (*plus* ou *moins*), is followed by a noun of number, *de* is used instead of *que*—

He is more than twenty years old.
Il a plus DE vingt ans.

43. When *in the* comes after the superlative degree, it is expressed in French by the partitive *du*, *de la*, or *des*—

He is the happiest man in the world.
Il est l'homme le plus heureux du monde.

44. In English the article is always used before comparatives of proportion; but, in French, never—

The more I study French, the more I like it.
Plus j'étudie le Français plus je l'aime.

The longer the day is, the shorter the night.
Plus le jour est long, plus la nuit est courte.

EXERCISE.

You are richer than I am. I am not so old as he. He is stronger than I.
plus riche vieux plus fort

He is wiser than she. He has not so many friends as you. He prefers
plus sage aime

going to the theatre than to study. It is more difficult to avoid censure
mieux aller au d'éviter 1 a censure

than to gain applause. There is nothing more difficult to learn by heart,
gagner des applaudissemens. rien de plus difficile 40 par cœur

than that which one does not understand. You have made more progress
ce qu'on ne comprend pas. fait

than I thought. You have improved more, lately than you did two years
41 pensais. fait plus de progrès fait il y a

ago. He is stronger than I thought. That young lady has more
deux ans. plus fort croyais. 42

than a hundred a year. It is more than three years since I saw you. He
livres de rente. y a que je ne vous ai vu.

is less than eighteen. Mr. Coutts is the richest man in the city. This is
a l'homme le plus riche 43 ville.

the finest picture in the world. He is the finest man in England. *The*
tableau le plus 44

more I know mankind, the more I love them. *The* richer people are, *the*
connais les hommes on est riche

more covetous they are. *The* more difficult a thing is, *the* more honourable.
on avare une chose est elle est

The more attentive you are, the less trouble you will have.
on est peine vous aurez.

LESSON II.

PRONOUNS.

It is taken for granted that the pupil has carefully perused Lesson III. of the "Student's French Grammar," which gives a list of the different pronouns, and partially shows how they are to be used—

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

45. The personal pronouns *I, thou, he, she, we, you, they*, are usually expressed in French, by *je, tu, il, elle, nous, vous, ils, elles*—

I play, thou singest, he dances, we speak.
JE joue, TU chantes, IL danse, NOUS parlons.

46. When we wish to express emphatically the words *I, thou, &c.*, the disjunctive *moi, toi, lui, elle, nous, vous, eux, or elles*, is also used—

Who did that; I alone did it.
*Qui a fait cela; * MOI seul JE l'ai fait.*

47. When a verb is governed by two or more nominatives of different persons, that verb takes the plural, and is put in the first person in preference to the second, and in the second in preference to the first—

He and I are going to the theatre.
Lui et moi NOUS allons au théâtre.
You and they are too polite.
Vous et eux VOUS êtes trop polis.

* Observe, when *I, thou, or he*, is used, in answer to a question, the disjunctive *moi, toi, lui*, is employed; not *me, te, il*—Who broke that window? *I; Qui a cassé cette fenêtre? moi.* Also when these pronouns come after a comparative, the disjunctive is always used. *He is wiser than I; Il est plus sage que moi; not je.*

EXERCISE.

You think so, but I do not. He and I will walk after you. He is more
le croyez *marcherons après vous.*
 learned than thou, he, they, and I. The brothers and the cousin have
cousin
 assisted that man; they raised him up, and have dressed him.
secouru *4 le relevèrent,* *l'ont pansé.*

ACCUSATIVE CASE.

48. *Le, la, les*, when coming between a pronoun and a verb, signify *him, her, it, them*. They also stand in the place of a *substantive*, an *adjective*, and even of *part of a sentence*—

I know him, I know her, and I know them.

Je le connais, je la connais, et je les connais.

Are you Mr. C.'s cousin? Yes: I am (*so*).

Etes-vous LE cousin de Mr. C? Oui; je LE suis.

Are you ill, Madame? No, I am not (*so*).

Etes-vous malade, Madame? Non; je ne LE suis pas.

EXERCISE.

He sees *her* every day, but I only see *her* once a week. You will do
ne vois qu'une fois par *vous aurez tort*
 wrong if you listen to *her*. I esteem *him* more than I do his brother.
estime *plus que je n'estime*
 Are you Peter's son? Yes, I *am*. Are you the brothers of General Jackson?
du
 Yes we are (*so*). Are you the sister of Colonel C.? No I am not (*so*). Is
du
 that your house? Yes, it is. Is that your hat? No, it is not. You are happy,
est-ce là
but we are not. They have been rich, but they are not so at present.
mais *sont*



DATIVE CASE.

49. The personal pronouns, *to me, to thee, to him, to her, to us, to them*, are expressed in French by *me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur*, and always precedes the verb.

I speak to him, and she speaks to her.

Je lui parle, et elle lui parle.

Here are birds and fishes; give them something to eat.

Voilà des oiseaux et des poissons, donnez-LEUR à manger.

50. But when the dative case, *to it, to them, &c.*, refers to inanimate objects, *y*, is always used.

This picture is very good; put a frame to it.

Ce tableau est très bon; mettez-y un cadre.

Are you returning from the park? No, I am going there.

Revenez-vous du parc? Non, j'y vais.

EXERCISE.

Your horses are hungry; give *them* some hay. Do not speak to him
 ont faim 49 *foin*

harshly, nor strike him with the whip. I leave you the care of this bird;
durement frapper *Je laisse le soin*

do not forget to give it water. I study geography, and I apply myself to
 n'oubliez *phie* *je m'applique*

it. That country is in a state of revolution; do not go *there*. No, we are not
 pays dans un *allez*

going (there). Pearls would not be worth so much money, if luxury did
 perle *ne vaudraient pas tant*

not give value to them.

donner

PRONOUNS AFTER A PREPOSITION.

51. When the personal pronouns are used disjunctively that is, separated by a preposition, they are expressed thus;—
de moi, contre toi, avec lui, &c.—

You speak of me, of him, of her of them.

Vous parlez DE moi, DE lui, D'elle, D'eux.

52. When *de moi, de toi, &c.*, have been once mentioned, and when the words, *some of it, some of them, or from it*, are expressed or understood, *EN* is used—

Do you speak of me? Yes, I do.
Parlez-vous de moi? Oui, j'EN parle.

If he has any pears, he will give you some.
S'il a des poires, il vous EN donnera.

You have a house, and I have three.
Vous avez une maison, et moi, j'EN ai trois.

Are you going home? No, I am coming from it.
Allez-vous, chez-vous? Non, j'EN viens.

EXERCISE.

Do that for me. Do not speak against them. Love her always, for you
Faites cela pour contre parce que

are tenderly loved by her. I would rather go with you than with her.
tendrement d' J'aimerais mieux aller qu'

We were speaking of you, when you entered. Have you any money?
Nous parlions entrâtes. 2 argent?

I will lend you some. How many apples have you? I have a dozen.
Je vous prêterai. Combien pommes

I must buy some pens, for I have none.
Il faut que j'achette parce que

THE PLACING OF PRONOUNS.

As some difficulty is generally experienced by the pupil, in placing the conjunctives, *me, te, la, lui, leur, y, en*, he would do well to examine carefully the foregoing sentences, which exemplify the whole, and to commit them to memory.

I see him *Je le vois.*
Thou seest her Tu la vois.
He sees them Il les voit.

We see you .. *Nous vous voyons.*
You see us .. *Vous nous voyez.*
They see him *Ils le voient.*

I do not see him	<i>Je ne le vois pas.</i>
I have seen him	<i>Je l'ai vu.</i>
I have not seen him	<i>Je ne l'ai pas vu.</i>
Thou givest it to him	<i>Tu lui donnes.</i>
He has given it to him	<i>Il lui a donné.</i>
We have not given to him	<i>Nous ne lui avons pas donné.</i>
You have not given it to him	<i>Vous ne le lui avez pas donné.</i>
They have sent him some	<i>Ils lui en ont envoyé.</i>
I have not fallen into it	<i>Je n'y suis pas tombé.</i>
Thou hast not fallen into it	<i>Tu n'y es pas tombé.</i>
They have not asked him for any of it.	<i>Ils ne lui en ont pas demandé.</i>

We have not sent them any of it, latterly.
Nous ne leur en avons pas envoyé dernièrement.

We have not inquired about it latterly.
Nous ne nous en sommes pas informés dernièrement.

They have not applied to it latterly.
Ils ne s'y sont pas appliqués dernièrement.

EXERCISE.

I see him; do you see her.	He gives it to me.	He has sold it to him.	
<i>vois</i>	<i>voyez</i>	<i>a vendu</i>	
I dare not tell it them.	Pray tell it to my mother.	She knows it; I told	
<i>ose</i>	<i>dire</i>	<i>Je vous prie</i>	<i>sait</i>
it to her yesterday.	Tell him that Mr. B. has arrived.	Did you know it?	
<i>hier.</i>	<i>est arrivé.</i>	<i>savez</i>	
Have you any bread? Yes, I have some.	Have you given it to him?		
I will give you some to-morrow, if your exercise be well done.	He gives		
<i>si</i>	<i>thème soit bien</i>		
it to me.	He has lent it you.	He has sent them to him.	
<i>a prêté</i>	<i>a envoyé</i>	<i>la</i>	
letter I wrote to them? I have sent it to them.	I am sorry I gave it to		
<i>lettre que</i>	<i>Je suis</i>		
him.			

PRONOUNS *himself, herself, oneself.*

53. The pronouns *himself, herself, themselves*, are, when used with a reflective verb, expressed by *se*; and in other cases, by *lui-même, elle-même, &c.*—

He is too proud; he does not know himself.

Il est trop fier; il ne se connaît pas.

He blames in others, the faults he commits himself.

Il blâme dans les autres, les fautes qu'il fait lui-même.

54. *Soi* is used for *oneself* or *himself*, when relating to persons—

One ought not to speak of oneself unless with modesty.

On ne doit parler de soi qu'avec modestie.

Every body acts for himself, and thinks of himself.

Chacun agit pour soi, et pense à soi.

EXERCISE.

Every one likes to speak of himself. Have you done that yourself?
Tout le monde aime à faire cela 53

Yes, I have done it. You will not go to Mr. B's yourself. Who did that?
fait n'irez pas chez

I did it. I beg your pardon, I will do it myself. Every body is right
Moi, je l' Je vous demande ferai Chacun a le droit

to take care of himself. When a man does not mind anybody but himself,
d'avoir soin on ne pense qu'à

he does not deserve to live.
mérite de vivre.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

55. The possessive pronouns, *mon*, *ma*, *mes*, are repeated in French, before every substantive, and agrees with each in gender and number—

My father, mother, sisters, and friends, are in the country.

MON père, MA mère, MES sœurs, et MES amis sont à la campagne.

56. In English, the pronouns, *his*, *her*, *its*, agree in gender and number with the noun antecedent; but in French they agree with the substantive which follows—

*Her son is wise; her brothers are young.
 SON fils est sage; SES frères sont jeunes.*

57. When the possessive pronouns follow a verb that denotes an action over any part of the human body, *me, te, lui, nous, vous, or leur*, is put before the verb, and the article *le, la, or les*, is placed before the substantive—

He cuts my arm; she cuts his finger.

Il ME coupe LE bras; elle LUI coupe LE doigt.

58. Should the person act upon himself, the verb then becomes reflective, and is accordingly conjugated with *être*—

He has cut his hand; you have cut his head.

Il s'est coupé LA main; vous LUI avez coupé LA tête.

59. When the verb does not express an action, *le, la, or les* is used instead of the pronouns—

I have a pain in my leg, in my hand, and in my eyes.

J'ai mal à LA jambe, à LA main, et AUX yeux.

She came in with tears in her eyes.

Elle entra les larmes AUX yeux.

60. If, however, the sentence does not sufficiently explain whose *leg* or *arm* we speak of, the possessive pronouns should be used as in English—

I see that my leg continues to swell.

Je vois que MA jambe continue d'enfler.

EXERCISE.

You cut my finger.	He will break my arm.	My brother broke his leg
<i>coupez doigt.</i>	<i>cassera bras.</i>	
yesterday morning.	Do not speak so loud; you will break my head.	Do
<i>hier matin.</i>	<i>si haut;</i>	<i>fendrez</i>
not tread upon my foot.	Wash your hands, and warm your feet.	
<i>marchez sur pied.</i>	<i>Lavez-vous</i>	<i>chauffez</i>
Whenever he shaves, he cuts his face.	She holds her hand to you.	
<i>Toutes les fois</i>	<i>coupe visage.</i>	<i>tend</i>

PRONOUNS *mine, thine, &c.*

61. The pronouns *mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs,*

may be expressed by *le mien, le tien, le sien, le nôtre, le vôtre, le leur*, or by *à moi, à toi, à lui, à elle, à nous, à vous*, with the distinction, that *à moi, &c.*, are only thus used, when they signify *belonging to*—

Here are many hats, which is your's?
Voici bien des chapeaux, lequel est LE VÔTRE?

I take this hat, for it is mine.
Je prends ce chapeau, car c'est LE MIEN.

This horse is my father's, and that my brother's.
Ce cheval est A mon père, et celui-là A mon frère.

EXERCISE.

These books are mine. Where are your's? Your book is better than
 61 *vaut mieux que*
 mine, but my gloves are better than your's. Give her that pen, for it is
gants valent mieux 49
 her's. I have learnt my lesson, but my sister has not learnt her's. Your
ai appris leçon, mais
 country is larger than our's; however, our king is more powerful than
pays cependant plus puissant
 your's. Is that house our's? No, it is not mine; I have sold it. Whose
 5 *A qui*
 horse is this? It is my father's.
est ce

 "SON, SA, SES," AND "EN."

62. In a sentence containing one verb, *its* is expressed by *son, sa, ses*; but in sentences of two members containing two verbs, *its*, when governed in the accusative case, is expressed by *le, la, or les*, before the noun, and *en* before the second verb—

Paris is a fine city, but its streets are too narrow.
Paris est une belle ville, mais ses rues sont trop étroites.
 London has its beauties; I admire its streets.
Londres a ses beautés; j'en admire de ses rues.

EXERCISE.

There is a fine piece of music, I admire its sweetness and boldness. Do
Voilà morceau de douceur hardiesse.
 you like music? Yes, I admire it; its effects are astonishing. This illness
maladie
 is dangerous; I know its origin and its effects. Do you see that knife?
connais origine
 I have loosened the handle. This is a fine tree; its fruit is delicious.
lâché manche. Voici arbre; délicieux.
 Take off that hat; I cannot bear the appearance of it.
Otez Je ne puis apparence

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns *QUI* and *QUE*, *who*, *that*, and *which*, are expressed by *qui*, when in the nominative case, *whom*, *that*, and *which*, by *que*, when in the accusative—

The men and women who were killed.
Les hommes et les femmes QUI furent tués.

The man and woman whom you esteem.
L'homme et la femme QUE vous estimez.

64. *Qui* with a preposition, meaning *whom*, is also used when relating to persons—

The gentlemen and the ladies to (or with) whom I speak.
Les messieurs et les dames, à (ou avec) QUI je parle.

65. When used interrogatively, *qui* always refers to persons, and *que*, (meaning *what*), to things—

Who makes a noise? Whom have you beaten?
QUI fait du bruit? QUI avez-vous battu?*

* When speaking in a familiar style, we often use *qui est-ce qui* (who), for the nominative, and *qui est-ce que* (whom), for the accusative—*Qui est-ce qui fait du bruit? Qui est-ce que vous avez battu?* When alluding to things—*Qu'est-ce que vous dites, qu'est-ce que c'est que cela?*

What are you doing? What do you say?
QUE faites-vous? QUE dites-vous?

66. The relatives, *whom*, *which*, *that*, and the plural *those*, are often omitted in English; care must be taken to employ them in French, whenever they could be used in English—

I think he will come. It is to you I speak.
Je crois qu'il viendra. C'est à vous que je parle.

67. When the relative pronouns, *when* or *which*, are used with a preposition, (to whom, with whom, from whom, à *qui*, avec *qui*, de *qui*), they are expressed by *qui* when relating to persons, by *lequel*, *laquelle*, *lesquels* or *lesquelles*, when speaking of animals and things—

The man to whom I write, is very learned.
L'homme à qui j'écris, est très savant.

The table upon which I have placed my pen-knife.
La table sur laquelle, j'ai mis mon canif.

EXERCISE.

The general who commands. The books which you read, are very
commande. 5
 amusing. Have you seen the girl that laughs so much. Do you know
vu rit tant. Connaissez
 the lady to whom I was speaking? I was at the ball. Whom did you
67 parlais? au bal.
 dance with? I am writing a letter. To whom are you writing? The
écris écrivez-vous?
 gentleman whom you know has arrived. The lady whom you saw the
monsieur est avez vu
 other day is a Frenchwoman. The phrases you learn by heart, will be of
autre jour Française. 60 apprenez par cœur
 great service to you. What does he say? What have you bought?
dit-il? acheté?
Idleness is a vice to which young people are much inclined.
67 jeunes gens très enclins.

"DONT."*

68. DONT, signifying *whose, of whom, of which*, is used with persons and things of both genders and numbers—

The person of whom I speak, has written to me.

La personne DONT je parle, m'a écrit.

The person whose child is dead, has written to me.

La personne DONT l'enfant est mort, m'a écrit.

EXERCISE.

The ladies and gentlemen of whom you were speaking, will be here
dames messieurs parlez, ici
 to-morrow. The young man of whom I have spoken to you, deserves to
demain. homme je vous ai parlé mérite
 be encouraged. Here is the money you want. That man whose virtue
d'encouragé. 2 la vertu
 you admire is a hypocrite, who deceives every body. The reasons upon
trompe tout le monde. raisons
 which I rely are incontrovertible. Is that the carriage upon the doors of
je me fonde portières
 which you had your arms painted. I like curtains the colour of which
avait fait peindre la couleur
 agrees with that of the paper of the room.
s'accorde celle

"LEQUEL."

69. When LEQUEL is used affirmatively, it stands for a noun already mentioned, and agrees with it in gender and number.

* Should the pronoun, *whose, of whom, of which*, be joined to a noun, preceded by a preposition, *de qui* is used in reference to persons, instead of *dont*, and *duquel, de laquelle, desquels or desquelles*, with animals and things—He is a man to whose discretion I dare not trust. *C'est un homme, à la discrétion DE QUI, je n'ose me fier.* The table, to the legs of which I have put castors, is useful to me. *La table aux pieds DE LAQUELLE j'ai mis des roulettes, m'est utile.*

When used interrogatively, it serves to distinguish or name objects—

The pen with which I write is not good.
La plume avec LAQUELLE j'écris, n'est pas bonne.

Of all these gentlemen, which do you know?
De tous ces messieurs, LEQUEL connaissez-vous?

Behold those houses, in which will you live?
Regardez ces maisons; dans LAQUELLE voulez-vous demeurer?

EXERCISE.

Avoid the faults into which I have fallen. The pen-knife with which I
Evitez dans je
 mend my pens, does not cut. The books out of which I make my ex-
taille dans fait
 tracts, are very amusing. You see these knives; to which do you give
amusants. Vous voyez
 the preference.

“QUEL.”

70. QUEL, (*what*), is generally used interrogatively and exclamatory, and agrees with the substantive which it precedes, in number and person—

What gentlemen and what ladies have you seen?
QUELS messieurs et QUELLES dames avez-vu?

What a large boat! what a tall woman!
QUEL grand bateau! QUELLE grande femme!

EXERCISE.

What book do you read? What are her motives? What picture have
lire. motif. tableau
 you bought? Which boat shall I give you? Which is your address?

LESSON III.

“QUOI.”

Quoi, what, used in the dative, or after a preposition, may be either employed affirmatively or interrogatively, and refers to objects not named, without life—

What you are amused with, is not worthy your attention.

Ce à QUOI vous vous amusez, est indigne de votre attention.

What are you thinking of?

A QUOI pensez-vous ?

EXERCISE.

What are you speaking of? On what will you interrogate him? Of what
parler Sur De
 do you accuse me? Into what, shall I pour this? What is that good for?
Dans verserai-je A est cela
 Give me that; it is what I write upon.
c'est sur

“Où.”

72. The interrogative *où, in which, where, d'où, whence, from where*, and *par où, through which*, refers to nouns of both genders and numbers—

Where are you going? Whence do you come?

Où allez-vous? D'où venez-vous?

The place where I go to, and where I live.

L'endroit où je vais, et où je demeure.

EXERCISE.

Where are you going? My father and I are going to the theatre. The
nous
 place whence he comes. Do you know where I am going? The author
endroit

from whom you have taken this piece of poetry, is very eminent. Where
avez pris *morceau*
 have you put my hat? Where is the handkerchief that my father gave you?
mis

Here it is.
Le voici.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

73. The demonstrative pronouns, *this*, and *that*, which are repeated before every substantive, are expressed by *ce*, *cet*, *cette*, or *ces*—

<i>Ce</i> . (m. s. before a cons.)	this, that.	<i>Ce chapeau</i> , this or that hat.
<i>Cet</i> . (m. s. before a vowel or <i>h</i> mute)	} " "	<i>Cet homme</i> , this or that man.
<i>Cette</i> (f. s.) " "	<i>Cette femme</i> , this or that woman
<i>Ces</i> . (m. and f. plural)	.. these, those.	{ <i>Ces hommes</i> , these or those men. <i>Ces femmes</i> , these or those women.

“CECI, CELA.”

74. When an object not named, is used, the demonstrative pronouns are expressed by *ceci*, and *cela*—

This is for me, and that for you.
CECI est pour moi, et CELA est pour vous.

“CELUI-CI, CELUI-LÀ.”

75. When the demonstrative pronouns point to one or more objects named before, they are expressed by *celui-ci* and *celui-là*, the former relating to the nearest object, and the latter to the most distant. They stand thus—

<i>Celui-ci</i>	this.		<i>Celui-là</i>	that.
<i>Celle-ci</i>	this.		<i>Celle-là</i>	that.
<i>Ceux-ci</i>	these.		<i>Ceux-là</i>	those.
<i>Celles-ci</i>	these.		<i>Celles-là</i>	those.

Of these two books, I like this better than that.

De ces deux livres, j'aime mieux CELUI-CI que CELUI-LA.

There are two snuff-boxes; this is a gold one, that is only gilt.

Voilà deux tabatières; CELLE-CI est d'or, CELLE-LA n'est que dorée.

“CELUI QUI.”

76. When the personal pronouns go before *who*, *which*, or *that*, they are expressed in French, by *celui qui*, *celle qui*, *ceux qui*, or *celles qui*—

<i>Celui qui</i>	he who ..	} and speaking of things,	{	the one which.
<i>Celle qui</i>	she who..			the one which.
<i>Ceux qui</i>	they who			those which.
<i>Celles qui</i>	they who			those which.
<i>Celui que, &c.</i>	he whom			the one which.

And so on, with any preposition.

Celui dont that of whom, or of which.

Celui de qui that from which.

Celui auquel that to which.

Celui avec lequel that with which.

EXAMPLES.

He who speaks *Celui qui parle.*

He whom I see *Celui que je vois.*

She to whom I write ... *Celle à qui j'écris.*

They of whom I speak . *Ceux dont je parle.*

“CE QUI, CE QUE.”

77. The pronouns, *that*, *which*, *what*, are expressed by *ce qui* when the nominative to a verb, and *ce que* when the accusative—

What gratifies the senses, softens the heart.

CE QUI flatte les sens, amollit le cœur.

What you told me, is not true.

CE QUE vous m'avez dit, n'est pas vrai.

"CE DONT, CE À QUOI."

78. When the verb or adjective requires *de*, (*parler de*), that of which, is expressed by *ce dont*, and when they require *à*, (*s'appliquer à*), that to which, is expressed by *ce à quoi*—

That of which you spoke to me, is very important.

CE DONT *vous m'avez parlé, est fort important.*

That to which I apply myself, is very useful.

CE À QUOI *je m'applique, est fort utile.*

EXERCISE.

That woman is whimsical; she changes her resolution every day. This
capricieuse, change tous les jours.
 cake is yours, and that bird is mine. I do not like these boots. This is
gâteau 61 oiseau ces
 for me, and that is for you. Why did you do that; I would not have
pour Pourquoi faisiez-vous je ne l'aurais pas
 done it myself. Which of these books do you like best; this one, or that
fait Lequel livres
 one. This one is better printed, but that one is upon better paper. Have
imprimé,
 you a pen? No. Take this one, or that one. Your room is as large as
Prenez
 this one, but it is not so cheap. He or she who has done that, deserves to
si bon marché. a fait mérite
 be punished. He with whom you were dining yesterday, has written to
puni.
 me. That which every one admires, is not always estimable.

49

INDETERMINATE PRONOUNS.

"ON, L'ON."*

79. When a vague expression is used, such as, *one says*,

* For the sake of euphony, *on* takes *l'* after the words, *et, si, on*, and after *que*, when the word begins with *c* or *qu*.—*On vous aime, et l'on vous fait du bien.—Je crois commencer à jouer.*

people say, it is said, and we, you, they, when employed in a general sense, the pronouns are expressed in French by *on*, with the verb in the third person singular—

Put your letter there; it will be read.

Mettez là votre lettre ; on la lira.

They speak of peace. Astonishing news are reported.

On parle de la paix. On rapporte des nouvelles surprenantes.

EXERCISE.

People attribute the invention of gunpowder to Berthold Schwartz. It
attribuer
 is said that we shall have war. The French language is spoken in every
guerre. 79 *parle*
 court in Europe. You have been, or will be soon, rewarded. We learn
 better what we understand, than what we do not. *They* say that he is
 77
 dead.
mort.

“ QUELQUE.”

As some difficulty will be experienced in fully comprehending this word, which is used declinably and indeclinably, let the student write the rules and examples several times, then commit both to memory.

80. *Quelque, some, several*, is sometimes used as an adjective, but refers to number rather than quantity, as the partitive *du*, is in the latter case, always used—

Several people are of your opinion.

QUELQUES personnes sont de votre avis.

81. The word, *whatever*, when followed by a substantive, and any verb, with the exception of *être*, is expressed by *quelque*, which agrees with the noun that it precedes—

Whatever riches you may have.
 QUELQUES richesses que vous ayez.

82. When *quelque* comes before a verb, *quel* is separated from *que*, and *quel* agrees, in gender and number, with the substantive—

Whatever your motives may be, you will be condemned.
 QUELS QUE soient vos motifs, votre conduite sera condamnée.

83. When the words, *however*, *howsoever*, *though ever*, come before an adjective or a participle, they are expressed by *quelque*, which is then indeclinable—

However great your faults may be, they will pardon you.
 QUELQUE grandes que soient vos fautes, on vous pardonnera.

EXERCISE.

Have you any money? Yes, I have several shillings in my pocket. I
poche.
 have some friends who will aid me in this undertaking, but not enough
 to ensure success. Whatever mental accomplishments a man may have
pour m'en assurer le 82 *talent d'esprit*
 received from nature, he may improve them by art and study. Whatever
perfectionner 84
 may be your intentions, I shall act as I think proper. Whatever may be
en user à ma guise.
 your intentions, you are doing wrong. Whatever our efforts may be, we
 shall lose the battle. However good this wine may be, I cannot drink it.
perdre 83
 However skilful and learned we may be, let us not make a vain show of
faire étalage
 our knowledge. Though fashions be ever so foolish, people follow them.
science. modes folles on suivre

“QUELQU'UN.”

84. The pronouns, *somebody*, *some one*, are expressed in

French, by *quelqu'un*, and, *some of*, *a few*, by *quelques uns*, *quelques unes*—

We saw some one that you know.

Nous avons vu QUELQU'UN que vous connaissez.

Some of your friends have arrived.

QUELQUES-UNS de vos amis sont arrivés.

Have you any pens? Yes, I have a few.

Avez-vous des plumes? Oui, j'en ai QUELQUES-UNES.

“QUICONQUE.”

85. The pronouns, *whoever*, *whomsoever*, are, when in the nominative case, expressed by *quiconque*, and by *qui que ce soit que*, in the objective—

Whoever spares the bad, does harm to the good.

QUICONQUE épargne les méchants, fait tort aux bons.

Of whomsoever he speaks, I do not believe him.

De QUI QUE CE SOIT qu'il parle, je ne le crois pas.

“CHACUN, CHACUNE.”

86. The pronouns, *each*, *every one*, are expressed by *cha:un*, in the masculine, and *chacune*, in the feminine—

Each of these gentlemen, and each of these ladies.

CHACUN de ces messieurs, et CHACUNE de ces dames.

“CHAQUE, TOUT LE.”

87. The words, *each*, *every*, when used individually, are expressed by *chaque*, which is the same in both genders, but *every*, when taken collectively, is expressed by *tout le*—

I gave to each person, his due.

J'ai donné à CHAQUE personne, ce qui lui était dû.

He is a man who loves every one.

C'est un homme qui aime TOUT LE monde.

“ L'UN L'AUTRE.”

88. The pronouns, *one another*, and *each other*, are expressed by *l'un l'autre*, and *les uns les autres*. They agree in gender, with the nouns to which they refer—

They speak ill of one another.

Ils parlent mal L'UN de L'AUTRE.

Those people hate one another.

Ces personnes se haïssent LES UNES les AUTRES.

“ L'UN ET L'AUTRE.”

89. The word *both*, is expressed in French, by *l'un et l'autre*. When it comes before a substantive or pronoun, then it is omitted—

I love them both; both please me.

Je les aime L'UN ET L'AUTRE; L'UN ET L'AUTRE me plaisent.

Both history and geography are interesting.

L'histoire et la géographie sont intéressantes.

“ L'UN OU L'AUTRE.”

90. The word, *either*, is expressed by *l'un ou l'autre*, and governs the singular—

The one or the other is guilty.

L'UN OU L'AUTRE est coupable.

“ NI L'UN NI L'AUTRE.”

91. *Neither* is expressed by *ni l'un ni l'autre*; if used with a preposition, the preposition must be repeated before *l'un* and *l'autre*—

I speak of neither of them.

Je ne parle NI de L'UN NI de L'AUTRE.

Neither has been condemned.

*NI L'UN NI L'AUTRE *n'a été condamné.*

* *Ni l'un ni l'autre* requires a negative before the verb.

EXERCISE.

There are some defects in your book. Those pears are fine; I will take
 80 *défauts* *j'en prendrai*
 some. Did you call where I told you? Yes, I saw some one, but not the
 84 *passer*
 person I wanted. Whoever says so, is wrong. Of whomsoever you speak,
 85 *vouloir*
 avoid calumny. Everybody has his faults. They have each a good place.
éviter 1 *calomnie.* *place.*
 Each of them spoke in his turn. They speak ill of one another. We
à son tour. *On*
 ought to love one another. The happiness of the people makes that of the
s'aimer *bonheur* *fait*
 prince; their interests are connected with one another. *Both* your father
liés *à* (pl.) 89
 and I have been unfortunate. Have you written to your brother and sister?
malheureux.
 Yes, I have written to both. I love my father and mother; I would do
faire
 everything to please them both. Which of these books will you have?
pour leur plaire à 69
 I do not care. Either.
Cela m'est égal.

“NUL, NULLE.”

92. The words, *no*, *not any*, are expressed in French, by *nul*, which agrees in gender, with the substantive to which it refers, and requires *ne* to be placed before the verb—

No man, no woman, has a right to do that.

NUL *homme*, NULLE *femme*, *n'a le droit de faire cela.*

“AUCUN.”

93. *Not any*, is expressed by *aucun*, but that word is

scarcely ever used, except in such sentences as the following—

He has many books, but he reads none.
Il a beaucoup de livres, mais il n'en lit AUCUN.

“ PERSONNE.”

94. *Personne*, is often used as a substantive, meaning a *person*, a *being*, which is feminine, and requires the pronoun or adjective to which it refers, to agree with it—

There is a very obliging person; *he* or *she* will do what you ask.
Voilà une personne bien obligeante; ELLE fera ce que vous désirez.

95. *Nobody*, *no one*, is also expressed by *personne*, and in that case, can be either used before or after a verb, with *ne*—

He struck no one. Nobody has come.
Il n'a frappé personne. Personne n'est venu.

“ RIEN.”

96. The word, *nothing*, is expressed by *rien*, when standing by itself, as in answer to a question, but when *nothing* is used in a sentence, it requires *ne* before the verb—

Nothing should hinder a christian from telling the truth.
RIEN ne doit empêcher un chrétien de dire la vérité.

What have you seen? Nothing.
Qu'avez-vous vu? Rien.

97. But when *rien* comes before an adjective, it requires *de*—

I have nothing good, nothing agreeable to say.
Je n'ai rien DE bon, rien D'agréable à dire.

“ TEL, TELLE, TELS, TELLES.”

98. The word, *such*, is expressed in French, by *tel*, which *agrees*, in gender and number, with the substantive to which it

refers. Observe, that though the article, *a*, is always placed after *such*, in English, *un* is always placed before *tel*—

I never saw such a person.

Je n'ai jamais vu une TELLE personne.

Mr. So-and-so. Mrs. So-and-so.

Monsieur un TEL. Madame une TELLE.

“TEL QUE.”

99. *Such as*, is expressed in French, by *tel que*, which is always placed after the substantive—

She is such a woman as your sister.

C'est une femme TELLE QUE votre sœur.

He is such a man as your brother.

C'est un homme TEL QUE votre frère.

“PLUSIEURS.”

100. The words, *several*, *many*, are expressed by *plusieurs*—

Several of our acquaintance have arrived.

PLUSIEURS de nos connaissances sont venues.

EXERCISE.

No one has a right to speak thus. We have many friends, but you have
92

none. Have you any news? None. He thinks of nobody. Has anybody
93 *N'est-il venu*

been here? No, sir, nobody has been here. I know nobody so learned as
ici? est connaitre savant

you. Have you seen the person I spoke of? Yes, I saw him. Nothing i

more dangerous for youth, than bad company. What have you been
jeunesse

learning all morning? Nothing. I have learnt nothing. He has even
96 *appris*

nothing all day. Such a man as you ought to be punished. I never saw
de toute la journée. doit Je n'ai jamais vu

* such a man. Believe me, such is the world. Charity does nothing without
Croyez-moi 99 le monde. fait sans

consideration and order.

ni sans

"TOUT, TOUTE, TOUS, TOUTES."

101. To express *all, the whole*, in French, the word *tout* is used, which, when taken adjectively, must agree with the noun that follows it—

I have eaten all the apples, and all the apricots.
J'ai mangé TOUTES les pommes, et tous les abricots.

102. But, *the whole*, when not followed by a substantive, is expressed in French, by *le tout*—

Will you have the whole or the half? The whole.
Voulez-vous LE TOUT ou la moitié? LE TOUT.

103. *Tout** often signifies *quite, every*, and is indeclinable when referring to the masculine; but when it refers to a feminine adjective commencing with a consonant, it is then declinable, but indeclinable when the adjective begins with a vowel—

She was quite surprised. They were quite astonished.
Elle fut TOUTE surprise. Ils furent TOUT étonnés.

"TOUT CE QUI."

104. The words, *all that, whatever*, are expressed in French by *tout ce qui*, for the nominative case, and *tout ce que* for the objective—

All that you say is true.
TOUT CE QUE vous avez dit est vrai.

* When *tout* stands for *every*, it takes an article in the plural, but not in the singular, except with the word taken in the sense of person.—*Tout homme est mortel*; or *Tous les hommes sont mortels*.

All is not gold that glitters.
 TOUT CE QUI *brille n'est pas or.*

“ QUI QUE CE SOIT QUI.”

105. *Whoever*, is rendered into French, by *qui que ce soit qui*, when it is the nominative to a verb, and by *qui que ce soit que*, when in the objective case. It admits of any preposition, and requires the subjunctive.

Whoever says so, is wrong.
 QUI QUE CE SOIT QUI *le dise, a tort.*

To whomsoever you write, you will not have a reply.
 A QUI QUE CE SOIT QUE *vous écriviez, on ne vous répondra pas.*

EXERCISE.

All the apples are spoiled. Have you sold all your pears? No, but I
 101 *pommes*
 have sold *all* my cherries. How much do you ask for the *whole*? I will
Combien
 not sell the whole. *All* is for the best. Everything is vanity in this
vendre *mieux.*
 world. All the grandeur, wealth, and power of the earth, cannot satisfy
richesse,
 an ambitious mind. This fashion is *quite* new. The ladies are quite ready.
 Your mother was quite cast down at that news. *Whoever* has done it,
abattu
 punish him.
punir

NEGATIONS.

106. Another difficulty experienced by foreigners, is the negative sentences in French. A little attention to the foregoing examples, we trust will render this barrier of little moment. Let the pupil commit to memory the following

sentences, which take *ne* without *pas*, with the verb in the subjunctive mood—

Unless..that is done.....*A moins qu'..on ne fasse cela.*

For fear..that is done*De peur qu'..on ne fasse cela.*

For fear..that is done*De crainte qu'..on ne fasse cela.*

I have not seen him for these ten years.

Il y a dix ans, que je ne l'ai vu.

Why do you not do that?

Que ne faites-vous cela?

There is no one but what knows it.

Il n'y a personne qui ne le sache.

There was no one but what you knew.

Il n'y avait personne que vous ne connussiez.

107. For the sake of elegance, *ne* is used without *pas* with the verbs, *cesser*, *oser*, and *pouvoir*, (when the latter signifies to be able), followed by an infinitive—

I dare not do that—*Je n'ose faire cela.*

She does not cease to speak—*Elle ne cesse de parler.*

I cannot speak—*Je ne puis parler.*

I cannot speak—*Je ne saurais parler.*

He is far from doing it—*Il n'a garde de le faire.*

He will take care I do not do it—*Il prendra garde que je ne le fasse.*

“NE, NI NE.”

108. When *neither*, and *no*, precede two verbs in the infinitive mood, they are expressed by *ni* with *ne* before the verb—

He knows neither how to read nor write.

Il ne sait ni lire ni écrire.

109. But should they come before any tense of the indicative mood, *neither* is expressed by *ne*, and *nor* by *ni* ne—

I neither love nor hate them.
Je NE les aime, NI NE les hais.

“PLUS.”

110. *No more*, is rendered in French, by *ne* before the verb, and *plus* after it; *nor* *I neither*, by *ni moi non plus*; *by no means*, by *nullement*, or *en aucune manière*; *never*, and *ever*, by *ne* before the verb and *jamais* after it; *not*, by *ne* before the verb and *pas** after it; and *only*, by *seulement* before the verb and *que* after it.

EXERCISE.

Unless you go home, I shall be angry. I dare not tell her. She cannot
chez-vous
 see him without blushing. He cannot dance, for he has pains in his feet.
rougir. *mal aux*
 We will take care he does not come here to insult us. I have no more
 than three shillings in my purse. You will not do that? No, nor I neither.
de
 Have you ever seen such a man? No, never. I have *only* three sous in
Non
 the world.
au

LESSON IV.

VERBS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

111. When two verbs come together, the second is put in the infinitive mood—

* In cases where anything is said in a positive and definite manner, *point* is used instead of *pas*. For instance, if I say, *Je n'ai pas un sou*; that is, I have not a penny, but still I may have money—while *je n'ai point un sou*, affirms that I have not a penny in the world.

I wish to see my brother, and to inform him of my good fortune.
Je désire VOIR mon frère, et lui APPRENDRE mon bonheur.

112. When two or more nouns are used as nominatives, the verb, as in English, must be in the plural—

The husband, wife, and child, are drowned.
Le mari, la femme, et l'enfant SONT noyés.

113. But when the two nouns are joined by the disjunctives, *ou, comme, aussi bien que*, the verb is put in the singular—

Either seduction or terror has drawn him into the party of the rebels.
La séduction, ou la terreur, l'ont entraîné dans le parti des rebelles.

114. Collective nouns, such as *parliament, multitude, family*, govern the singular—

Parliament has adopted this measure.
Le parlement a adopté cette mesure.

Before proceeding further, a few words in explanation of the primitive meaning of the prepositions that govern verbs, which will at first embarrass the pupil, may tend to enable him to apply them correctly to any given verb or adjective.

115. The preposition *à* which points to an object in view, or to an action to be performed, consequently refers to the future—

Une maison à vendre. A house to sell.

116. *De*, generally meaning extraction, signifies *proceeding from, caused by, on account of*.

I thank you, on account of your having done that.
Je vous remercie d'avoir fait cela.

"POUR."

116. *Pour*, showing *purpose* or *intention*, signifies the end or the cause for which a thing is done. *Pour* is generally used where *to*, in English, can be changed, without altering the sense, into *in order to*—

I do that to (in order to) please you.
Je fais cela POUR vous plaire.

I have come to (in order to) see you.
Je suis venu POUR vous voir.

"EN."

117. When *by*, in English, is followed by a verbal noun, ending in *ing*, *en* with the gerund is generally used. *En* is also employed when two verbs are used, each expressing an action—

We have obtained peace by making great sacrifices.
Nous avons obtenu la paix, EN faisant de grands sacrifices.

You must not speak and eat at the same time.
Il ne faut pas parler EN mangeant.

"AVEC."

118. When *with* points to the instrument with which anything is made or done, *avec* is used; but when *with* is used in reference to the thing itself, *de* is employed—

The bottle has been filled with a funnel.
La bouteille a été remplie avec un entonnoir.

The bottle is filled with wine.
La bouteille est remplie DE vin.

VERBS THAT REQUIRE *à* BEFORE THE NEXT VERB.

119. Verbs denoting *inclination*, requiring *to*, *at*, or *in*, in English, take the preposition *à* in French, before the second verb.

That the pupil may fully comprehend the rules, we give lists of the verbs in question, which he must commit to memory; afterwards make use of them in short sentences.

I amuse myself in reading. I learn to dance.
Je m'amuse à lire. J'apprends à danser.

To amuse oneself... <i>s'amuser</i>	à	To succeed to..... <i>parvenir</i>	à
To limit..... <i>borner</i>	—	To persist..... <i>persister</i>	—
To consist..... <i>consister</i>	—	To excite..... <i>pousser</i>	—
To spend..... <i>dépenser</i>	—	To give up..... <i>renoncer</i>	—
To employ..... <i>employer</i>	—	To succeed..... <i>réussir</i>	—
To encourage..... <i>encourager</i>	—	To serve..... <i>servir</i>	—
To prevail upon... <i>engager</i>	—	To think..... <i>songer</i>	—
To teach..... <i>enseigner</i>	—	To tend..... <i>tendre</i>	—
To excite..... <i>exciter</i>	—	To aim..... <i>viser</i>	—
To think..... <i>penser</i>	—		

EXERCISE.

Consists in knowing. Persist in saying. Succeed in doing. Tend to make. Teach him to. Excite them to. Prevail upon him to do. To aim at anything.

VERBS THAT REQUIRE *à* BEFORE A NOUN OR PRONOUN.

The following verbs* which point to some object, govern the dative case in French, and, consequently, require *à* before the noun.

He obeys his master. We think of our friends.
Il obéit à son maître. Nous pensons à nos amis.

To sympathise..... <i>compâtir</i>	à	To give up..... <i>renoncer</i>	à
To hurt..... <i>nuire</i>	—	To answer..... <i>répondre</i>	—
To obey..... <i>obéir</i>	—	To resist..... <i>résister</i>	—
To obviate..... <i>obvier</i>	—	To resemble..... <i>ressembler</i>	—
To think..... <i>penser</i>	—	To think..... <i>songer</i>	—

* As the government of these verbs differs materially from that of the English, let the pupil be careful in committing them to memory, and to be particular in forming sentences of the words given for that purpose.

To allow <i>permettre à</i>	To relieve..... <i>subvenir à</i>
To please <i>plaire —</i>	To succeed <i>succéder —</i>
To provide <i>pourvoir —</i>	To survive..... <i>survivre —</i>
To remedy <i>remédier —</i>	

EXERCISE.

Think of her. Sympathise with the wretched (pl.). Hurt his reputation. Obey his father. Obviate such a difficulty. Please everybody. To provide for the wants. To resist his evil inclinations. To answer his friend. Succeed his father. To survive his loss.

VERBS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE AND DATIVE.

The following verbs govern the dative of the person, and the accusative of the thing. The first noun is the one upon which the action falls, and the next is the person to whom the first object has been given, or from whom it has been taken away—

I give John a book. I take that stick from your son.
Je donne un livre à Jean. Jote cette canne à votre fils.

To learn..... <i>apprendre</i>	To permit <i>permettre</i>
To ask for <i>demander</i>	To promise <i>promettre</i>
To tell <i>dire</i>	To refuse <i>refuser</i>
To teach <i>enseigner</i>	To return <i>rendre</i>
To save, to spare, <i>épargner</i>	To reproach <i>reprocher</i>
To take away .. <i>ôter</i>	To reveal <i>révéler</i>
To forgive <i>pardonner</i>	To sell. <i>vendre</i>

EXERCISE.

To learn a lesson from this book. Ask money from. Tell such a one all you know. Teach him geography and arithmetic. Save her that expense. Take away from them —. To forgive one a fault. If I am permitted to say so. I gave him the money that you promised him. He never refuses him what he asks. To restore a thing to one. To reproach one for his ingratitude. I revealed my secret to —. He sold his house to —.*

* Let the pupil add to these sentences, or let him construct fresh ones from the various lists of verbs governing certain cases.

VERBS THAT REQUIRE THE NOUN IN THE DATIVE, AND de BEFORE THE NEXT VERB.

The following verbs which govern the noun in the dative, require *de* before the next verb—

He commanded my soldiers to march against the enemy.

Il a commandé à mes soldats DE marcher contre l'ennemi.

I advise you to remain here.

Je vous conseille DE rester ici.

To command.....commander

To forbiddéfendre

To tell, bid,dire

To write.....écrire

To enjoinenjoindre

To forgivepardonner

To permitpermettre

To persuadepersuader

To prescribeprescrire

To promisepromettre

To proposeproposer

To refuserefuser

EXERCISE.

God commands us to love our enemies. I forbid that man to speak in my presence. Tell him to go away. We wrote to them to return. I commanded him to do it. Pardon me for having said so. Permit me to tell you that—. Persuade him to live in the country. He prescribed him to take —. To persuade him to do —. Promise him to go —. I propose to give him—. I have refused to shew him —.

VERBS THAT REQUIRE *de* BEFORE A NOUN.

Whatever case the following verbs govern in English, they always govern the genitive in French; that is, with *de* before the noun. They indicate an action *caused by*, or *proceeding from*, an object—

He traduces every body. He enjoys good health.

Il médit DE tout le monde. Il jouit d'une bonne santé.

To abuse.....abuser

To dependdépendre

To inherithériter

To enjoyjouir

To play (upon) } jouer

an instrument }

To wantmanquer

de

—

—

—

—

—

—

To slandermédire

To take advan- }

tage of..... } profiter

To laugh at.rire

To blush forrougir

To use.....user

de

—

—

—

—

—

—

EXERCISE.

You abuse the patience of any one. To depend *upon* the life of a single man. He has inherited *a* great estate. He enjoys all the —. He plays *upon* the violin, and she *upon* the piano. He does not want *for* talent. He slanders his neighbour. You have profited *by* his kindness. She laughed *at* —. She blushes *at* what you have said. To use (or *se servir*) *a* word —.

VERBS REQUIRING *de* BEFORE THE SECOND NOUN.

The following verbs govern the first noun in the accusative, and the second, which denotes the *cause* or *nature* of the object, in the genitive; that is, with *de* before it—

I accuse Peter of theft. He loaded me with reproaches.
J'accuse Pierre DE vol. Il m'accabla DE reproches.

To absolve	<i>absoudre</i>	<i>de</i>	To conjure	<i>conjurser</i>	<i>de</i>
To overwhelm	<i>accabler</i>	—	To turn	<i>détourner</i>	—
To accuse	<i>accuser</i>	—	To dispense with	<i>dispenser</i>	—
To warn	<i>avertir</i>	—	To praise	<i>louer</i>	—
To blame	<i>blâmer</i>	—	To threaten	<i>menacer</i>	—
To load	<i>charger</i>	—	To fill	<i>remplir</i>	—
To load	<i>combler</i>	—	To suspect	<i>soupçonner</i>	—

EXERCISE.

To free one *from* a suspicion. To overwhelm him with —. He accused —. He warns you of the danger *of* your situation. We shall be blamed *for* our conduct. To load an enemy *with* injuries. To overwhelm the nation *with* grief. I conjure you to do that. To put a traveller *out of* his way. We will dispense with these rules. He praised him *for* what he had done. He is threatened *with* —. She filled the bottle *with* wine. She suspects him of that.

VERBS GOVERNING THE NOUN IN THE ACCUSATIVE,
 WITH *de* BEFORE THE SECOND VERB.

A verb denoting an action, that is, governing the accusative, with the second verb inseparably connected with it, requires *de*

before the latter. Also, when the preposition *for*, in English, is joined to the gerund—

I thank your father for having saved my son.

Je remercie votre père d'avoir sauvé mon fils.

I make you my compliments for having succeeded.

Je vous fais mon compliment d'avoir réussi.

To accuseaccuser	de	To threatenmenacer	de
To warn.....avertir	—	To press.....presser	—
To blameblâmer	—	To pray, to beg..prier	—
To conjure.....conjurér	—	To thank.....remercier	—
To adviseconseiller	—	To summonssommenr	—
To dispensedispenser	—	To suspect.....soupçonner	—
To praiselouer	—	To supplicate....supplier	—

EXERCISE.

He was accused of *having* robbed his friend. He was warned not to do it. I blame him for having —. I conjure you to remain where you are. We advise you not to —. He is praised for having acted so nobly. I beg you will hold your tongue (*se taire*). I thank you for having spoken in my favour. I suspect him of having —.

De BEFORE THE SECOND VERB.

Most verbs require *de* before the second verb.

That the pupil may not be embarrassed in this case, let him refer to those verbs that require *à*, *pour*, and those without any preposition, and should the verb that he wishes to use similarly to the foregoing exemplifications, be not inserted in the lists, he must put *de* before the second verb.

She did not cease to speak.

Elle ne cessa pas de parler.

He pretends not to understand you,

Il affecte de ne pas vous comprendre.

To affect.....affecter	de	To neglectnégliger	de
To cease.....cesser	—	To offeroffrir	—
To fearcraindre	—	To omitomettre	—
To undertake...entreprendre	—	To forget.....oublier	—

To try.....essayer	de	To promise....promettre	de
To pretend....feindre	—	To refuse.....refuser	—
To finish.....finir	—	To resolve....résoudre	—
To deserve....mériter	—		

EXERCISE.

Try to write upon the subject. I will undertake to—. I will try to accomplish the task that you have given me. They pretend to be ignorant of it. He has finished *writing*. You do not deserve to be assisted. I neglected to send her what I promised. I forgot to write to her. He refused to pay me the money. I lent him money when he was in distress.

De BEFORE A VERB.

When the impersonal verbs, *il est*, *il semble*, *il paraît*, precede an adjective, *de* is put before the verb. Also with *avoir* in the following cases—

He has the ambition to —. *Il a l'ambition de —.*

To have the ambition....	Avoir l'ambition	de
To have the art	Avoir l'art	—
To have the advantage ..	Avoir l'avantage	—
To have the audacity	Avoir l'audace	—
To have the good luck ...	Avoir le bonheur	—
To have the misfortune ..	Avoir le malheur	—
To be in the habit	Avoir coutume	—
To have an opportunity..	Avoir occasion	—
To have permission.....	Avoir permission	—
To be in the right	Avoir raison	—
To be in the wrong.....	Avoir tort	—
It is just to.....	Il est juste	—
It is possible.....	Il est possible	—
It is impossible	Il est impossible	—
It is time ...	Il est tems	—
It is disagreeable	Il est désagréable	—
It is easy	Il est aisé	—

EXERCISE.

It is time to set out. He has the ambition to conquer all the world. It is folly to think of escaping. He is not able to go so far. They have

the art of persuading. It is enough to speak to him. It is difficult to speak. He had the misfortune to, &c. &c.

VERBS THAT REQUIRE NO PREPOSITION BEFORE THE
NEXT VERB.

Deign to answer me. You ought to write to him.

Daignez me répondre. Vous devriez lui écrire.

Go and tell your friend to come.

Allez dire à votre ami de venir.

To like (better) to do } ..	<i>Aimer (mieux) faire une chose</i>
anything }	
To go and tell, &c.	<i>Aller dire, chercher, &c.</i>
To believe.	<i>Croire faire une chose</i>
To reckon, to intend	<i>Compter —</i>
To deign	<i>Daigner —</i>
To declare.....	<i>Déclarer avoir fait, &c.</i>
Ought	<i>Devoir faire une chose</i>
To hear.....	<i>Entendre dire, parler, &c.</i>
To send for, &c.	<i>Envoyer chercher, &c.</i>
To hope.....	<i>Espérer. faire une chose</i>
To cause	<i>Faire —</i>
Must	<i>Faut (il) —</i>
To let or allow.....	<i>Laisser..... —</i>
To deny.....	<i>Nier avoir fait, &c.</i>
To dare.....	<i>Oser faire une chose</i>
To appear.....	<i>Paraître —</i>
To pretend	<i>Prétendre —</i>
To be able	<i>Pouvoir —</i>
To know how	<i>Savoir —</i>
To seem	<i>Sembler —</i>
To wish.....	<i>Souhaiter —</i>
To come	<i>Venir —</i>
To will.....	<i>Vouloir..... —</i>

EXERCISE.

Go and speak to your friend. He thinks he is doing right. He deigns to do that which —. I declare having accomplished that. You ought to give that woman what she asks. I have heard it said that —. Send for your

brother. I hope to do it. Must I go home. Let her do it. I dare not go there. I wish to do it, but I cannot.

LESSON V.

MOODS AND TENSES.

INFINITIVE MOOD.*

120. When two verbs come together, the second is governed in the infinitive mood—

I wish I could speak English as well as you speak French.
Je voudrais POUVOIR PARLER Anglais comme vous parlez Français.

He likes reading out loud.
Il aime à LIRE à haute voix.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE OR GERUND.

The gerund has two functions. When it is used adjectively, qualifying a noun, it is *declinable*; but when it denotes an action, as a verb, it is *indeclinable*—

They are obliging and agreeable women.
Ce sont des femmes OBLIGEANTES et agréables.

A proof convincing everybody.
Une preuve CONVINQUANT tout le monde.

PAST PARTICIPLE.

121. When the past participle is used with *être*, it agrees with its nominative—

My brother is esteemed. My sister is esteemed.
Mon frère est ESTIMÉ. Ma sœur est ESTIMÉE.

* All prepositions, *en* excepted, require the infinitive—Au lieu de DIRE cela.

He is lost. She is lost.
Il est PERDU. Elle est PERDUE.

122. But with *avoir* it is only declinable when a noun in the *objective case* comes before that auxiliary—

The woman that I have seen, is very handsome.
La femme que j'ai VUE est très belle.

The rules that I have learnt are easy.
Les règles que j'ai APPRISES sont faciles.

123. Remember that if a noun in the *objective case* come after *avoir*, the participle is not then declinable—

I have seen those ladies, I have seen those gentlemen.
J'ai vu ces dames, j'ai vu ces messieurs.

When *avoir* is followed by an *objective*, governed by the *infinitive*, the past participle in that case, is not declinable—

Imitate the virtues that you have heard praised.
Imitez les vertus que vous avez ENTENDU louer.

The rules that I began to explain.
Les règles que j'ai COMMENCÉ à expliquer.

EXERCISE.

I like to speak French. That woman is very agreeable. The load-stone has surprising effects. Your sister is a charming girl. The soldiers of
des effets.

Alexander forgetting themselves, looked upon the Persian gold as their
regarder de la Perse

plunder. The woman was very much esteemed, and deserved to be so.
butin. mériter P'

Was your brother ill-used? That letter is very well written. That woman
maltraiter.

has just spoken. She is very attentive. The women whom I have called,
vient de parler appeler

and *whom* you have seen. The letter that we have written. Have you received the articles that I sent you. The letter that I have received is long. The horses that you sold me are very good. I have seen a handsome woman. I must finish the letter that I have begun *to write*. The rules which I have advised you *to learn* are useful.

recevoir
vendre
conseiller

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

124. The present tense of the indicative mood, is used in French, as in English, to express a present action, or one done habitually, though not at the very moment we are speaking—

I write, I do write, or I am writing.—*J'écris.*

We learn Latin whilst we are young.

On apprend le Latin pendant qu'on est jeune.

125. In French, the present tense is used when it refers to an action about to be done—

Shall you go to Paris this year?

Allez-vous à Paris cette année ?

Wait for me; I shall be ready in a moment.

Attendez-moi ; je suis à vous à l'instant.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

126. The imperfect tense denotes an action *unfinished*, or *one going on*, while another is taking place—

I was writing my letter when you entered.

J'écrivais ma lettre quand vous entrâtes.

I was reading while you were playing on the violin.
Je LISAIS pendant que vous JOUIEZ du violon.

So far, this tense may be easily comprehended by the pupil, but it also denotes an action *unfinished*, or *going on* for an unspecified time. In these cases, this tense may be rendered into English, by the words *used to*, and *in the habit of*; so if the pupil be at a loss which tense to use, let him apply these words, and if they read, use the imperfect—

When I *was* at Paris, I *went* (used to go) to the theatre, *walked* (was in the habit of) in the Tuileries, or *took* (used to take) a turn on the Boulevards.

Quand j'étais à Paris, j'allais au théâtre, je me PROMENAIS aux Tuileries, ou bien, je FAISAIS un tour sur les Boulevards.

Orpheus, according to the fable, mingled (was in the habit of mingling) so agreeably his voice with his lute, that he stopped (used to) the course of rivers, calmed tempests, and attracted the most savage beasts.

Orpheus, selon la fable, MÉLAIT si agréablement sa voix à son luth, qu'il ARRÊTAIT le cours des rivières, CALMAIT les tempêtes, et ATTIRAIT les bêtes les plus sauvages.

PERFECT TENSE.

127. The *preterite* or *perfect* tense expresses a particular fact or event which has happened, and distant at least one day from the time when it is related—

My father died yesterday. Alexander died very young.
Mon père MOURÛT hier. Alexandre MOURÛT très jeune.

Cæsar ascended to the empire by very sanguinary means.
Cæsar PARVINT à l'empire par des voies sanguinaires.

Cato killed himself lest he should fall into the hands of the enemy.
Cato le TUA de peur de tomber entre les mains de l'ennemi.

FUTURE TENSE.

128. The *future*, expresses a time not yet come. In

English, the verb is generally put in the *present* after the conjunctions, *when, as soon as, after* ; but in French, the future is employed—

I will play as soon as I *have* finished my exercise.
Je jouerai aussitôt que j'aurai fini mon thème.

As soon as you *receive* my letter, write to me.
Aussitôt que vous aurez reçu ma lettre, écrivez-moi.

As you please. As you like.
Comme il vous plaira. Comme vous voudrez.

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

129. The *conditional* expresses, as in English, something that will take place upon a certain condition—

We should be happy, if we knew how to fix our desires.
Nous serions heureux, si nous savions fixer nos désirs.

Although you should be in the right, you ought not to strike him.
Quant vous auriez raison, vous ne devriez pas le frapper.

130. After the participle *si*, when it signifies *if*, the *present* of the indicative is used for the future, and the imperfect instead of the conditional—

He will *become* a learned man, if he will study.
Il deviendra savant s'il étudie.

If you should go out, let me know.
En cas que vous sortiez, faites le moi savoir.

COMPOUND OF THE PRESENT.

131. The compound of the present, or what is termed the *preterite indefinite*, expresses a thing that has passed in a time not yet entirely elapsed, or at a time which is not specified.

When the word *this* can be prefixed, it will show that the time has not yet elapsed—

I have seen him *this* year, *this* month, *this* week, to-day.
Je l'ai vu cette année, ce mois-ci, cette semaine-ci, aujourd'hui.

I breakfasted this morning at eight o'clock, and I dined at three in the afternoon.

J'ai déjeuné ce matin à huit heures, et j'ai dîné à trois heures après midi.

EXERCISE.

Wait for me; I *shall* be back immediately. I *am going* to-night to the
de retour à l'instant.

play. She was singing and accompanying herself upon the guitar, while *comédie.*

we were listening. He was playing *upon* the violin when I *called* at his

house. I was dining when I heard that sad news. Alexander, with forty
fâcheuse

thousand men, *attacked* Darius, who had one hundred thousand; he *gave*
attaquer *livrer*

him battle twice, *defeated* him, and made his mother, wife, and daughters
defaire

prisoners. The Greeks, after a siege of ten years, *took* the city of Troy,

and reduced it to ashes. Amenophis *conceived* the design of making his
en cendres.

son a conqueror. He set about it after the manner of the Egyptians, that
conquérant. s'y prendre à la manière

is, with great thoughts. All the children who were born on the same day
pensées. même jour

with Sesostriis, were brought to court by order of the king; he had them
que amener faire

educated as his own children, and with the same care as Sesostriis. When
clever

he was grown up, he got him to make his apprenticeship in a war against
grand lui faire son apprentissage

the Arabs. This young prince learned to bear hunger and thirst, and *sub-*
supporter
dued that nation, till then, invincible. He afterwards *attacked* Lybia and
jusqu'alors *Lybie*
conquered it. After these successes, he *formed* the project of subduing the
world. Consequen tly he *entered* Ethiopia, which he *made* tributary. He
entrer dans l'Éthiopie,
continued his victories in Asia. Jerusalem was the first to feel the force
of his arms; the rash Rehoboam could not resist him, and Sesostris
Reboam *lui*
carried away the riches of Solomon. He *penetrated* into the Indies,
emporter *Salomon.* *aux Indes,*
further than Alexander did afterwards. The Scythians *obeyed* him
plus loin *Scythie*
as far as the Tansais. Armenia and Cappadocia were subject to him; in a
jusqu'au Tanais. *L'Arménie* *la Cappadoce* *soumis*
word, he *extended* his empire from the Ganges to the Danube.
depuis *jusqu'au*

[The above exercise will give the pupil an idea when the preterite is to be used, which is generally employed in historical narration. It will be observed that the words in italics show that the action is entirely finished.]

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

132. The *subjunctive mood* is used after *que*, when preceded by verbs *desiring, ordering, fearing, doubting—*

I will have you do that.

Je veux (j'ordonne) que vous le FASSIEZ.

I will be obeyed. I doubt whether he will come.

Je veux qu'on m'OBÉISSE. Je doute qu'il VIENNE.

We must go to school before twelve o'clock.

Il faut que nous ALLIONS à l'école avant midi.

133. When *que* follows the impersonals, *il faut*, *il est juste*, the next verb must be in the subjunctive—

I must do that—*Il faut* que je FASSE cela.*

The following conjunctive phrases govern the subjunctive. Let the pupil construct sentences of each—

On condition that	<i>à condition que</i>	Though	<i>malgré que</i>
That	<i>afin que</i>	Would to God that	<i>plût à Dieu que</i>
Unless	<i>à moins que</i>	God grant that	<i>Dieu veuille</i>
Before	<i>avant que</i>	That	<i>pour que</i>
In case, if	<i>en cas que</i>	If ever so little	<i>pour peu que</i>
Not that	<i>ce n'est pas que</i>	If ever so little	<i>si peu que</i>
Lest	<i>de peur que</i>	Provided that	<i>pourvu que</i>
For fear that	<i>de crainte que</i>	There wants but	{ <i>peu s'en faut</i>
So that	<i>de manière que</i>	little of, almost	
So that	<i>en sorte que</i>	Although	<i>quoique</i>
Till, until	<i>en attendant que</i>	Without	<i>sans que</i>
Till, until	<i>jusqu'à ce que</i>	But that	<i>sinon que</i>
Far from	<i>loin que</i>	Whether, or	<i>soit que...ou</i>
Although	<i>bien que</i>	Let us suppose that	<i>supposons que</i>
So far from	<i>bien loin que</i>	Suppose that	<i>supposons que</i>
Not that	<i>non que</i>	So far from	{ <i>tant s'en faut</i>
Not that	<i>non pas que</i>		

PRETERITE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

134. When there is any *conditional* expression in the verbs specified in rule 132, the second verb is always put in the *preterite* of the subjunctive, though the first verb be in the *present*, *imperfect*, or *future*—

I do not think they would have come, if I had not gone to fetch them.
Je ne crois pas qu'ils fussent venus, si je n'avais été les chercher.

I did not believe he was an honest man.
Je ne croyais qu'il fût honnête homme.

* When the verb *falloir* is used in a vague sense, it governs the infinitive—We ought to be just—*Il faut être juste.*

EXERCISE.

I do not believe that he is an honest man. Employ all the days of your *Employer* youth, *so that* you may fulfil honourably all the duties of your station. I *jeunesse* *remplir honorablement* ask nothing from you, except that you *do* your task and obey your master. *sinon* *tâche* I am afraid you are ill. Do you suppose he *would be* imprudent enough to *ne* act contrary to your orders. You *must* write to your father. It is proper *en opposition* *juste* for you to do what your master orders you. Although you are well now, *se porter pouvoir* you may be ill to-morrow. Do you think he *is* ill. He is the greatest* *malade* man I *know*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The *imperative* mood, denotes in French, as well as in English, *commanding* or *intreating*;—this mood, therefore, is nearly the same in both languages, except that *let* is translated by *que*—

Do what I tell you. Let him do his duty
Faites ce que je vous dis. Qu'il fût son devoir.

“WILL, SHALL, WOULD, COULD, SHOULD.”

135. When *will*, *shall*, *would*, &c., imply an *explicit will*, or denote *command*, *determination*, *duty*—*will* and *would* are expressed by the verbs *vouloir*—*could* and *might* by *pouvoir*, and *should*, by *devoir*—

* The superlative degree, followed by *qui*, *que*, *dont*, governs the verb in the subjunctive:—He is the best man I know—C'est le meilleur homme que je connaisse.

I will have you do that. You shall learn.
Je veux que vous fassiez cela. Je veux que vous appreniez.
 I could do it, but I will not.
Je pourrais le faire, mais je ne le veux pas.
 You *should* (ought) set a good example.
Vous devriez donner un bon exemple.

136. *To be*, when implying a future action, is expressed by *devoir*—

He is to be chosen to-morrow, or after to-morrow.
Il doit être choisi demain, ou après demain.

137. The auxiliaries *do* and *did* are used in English when asking a question, and when affirming with energy, but the verb only is used in French.

Do you write? Yes, I do write, but not well.
Ecrivez-vous? Oui, j'écris, mais pas bien.
Do I speak? Do you speak? Do they hear?
Parlé-je? Parlez-vous? Entendent-ils?

WAYS OF ASKING QUESTIONS.

Let the pupil commit the following interrogative sentences to memory, and construct others of a similar kind—

Is that your master? Are those your houses?
Est-ce là votre maître? Sont-ce là vos maisons?
 How long have you been learning French?
COMBIEN Y A-T-IL que vous apprenez le Français?
 I have been learning these two years.
IL-Y-A deux ans que je l'apprends.
 How long is it since you did that? Three years.
Combien Y-A-T-IL que vous avez fait cela? Il y a trois ans.
 How far is it from Paris to Versailles? Fifteen miles.
Combien y a-t-il de Paris à Versailles? Il y a quinze milles.

REFLECTIVE VERBS.

138. *Reflective verbs* denote an action that falls back upon the nominative—

I strike myself—*Je me frappe.*

139. They are also employed to denote reciprocity, or actions done mutually—

They fight—*Ils se battent.*

140. They imply, too, a state of *becoming, growing, getting*, when the active cause is not mentioned—

The breakfast is getting ready. Flowers fade.

Le déjeuner s'apprête. Les fleurs se fanent.

LESSON VI.

NEUTER VERBS.

The following verbs always take *être* in the compound tenses. Let the pupil form sentences of each—

The whole crew have landed.

L'équipage est abordé.

He has gone to the country.

Il est allé à la campagne.

To land	{ .. <i>Aborder</i>	To die.....	<i>Mourir</i>
To come ashore		To be born	<i>Naitre</i>
To run to	<i>Accourir</i>	To set out	<i>Partir</i>
To go	<i>Aller</i>	To return	<i>Retourner</i>
To go away	<i>Aller (s'en)</i>	To stay	<i>Rester</i>
To arrive	<i>Arriver</i>	To go out	<i>Sortir</i>
To remain, to stop.	<i>Demeurer</i>	To fall	<i>Tomber</i>
To go or come down	<i>Descendre</i>	To come....	<i>Venir</i>
To enter, to go in..	<i>Entrer (dans)</i>	(And all the derivatives of <i>Venir</i>).	
To go up	<i>Monter</i>		

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

"IL Y A."

141. *There is, there are, there was, there were, there will be, there may be, there might be*, are expressed in French, by *il y a* for the present, singular or plural; *il y avait* for the imperfect; *il y eut* for the preterite, *il y aura* for the future, *il y aurait* for the conditional, *il y ait* for the present of the subjunctive, and *il y eût* for the preterite—

There are great beauties in that work.
Il y a de bien grandes beautés dans cet ouvrage.
 I left France two years ago.
Il y a deux ans que j'ai quitté la France.

"IL EST."

142. The impersonal *it is, it was, it will be*, is expressed by *il est, il était, il fut, il sera*, when followed by an adjective, without reference to anything previously expressed. *Il est* is always used when denoting the time of day—

It is difficult to please everybody.
Il est très difficile de plaire à tout le monde.
It is two o'clock. Is it three?
Il est deux heures. Est-il trois heures?

"C'EST, EST-CE."

143. But when the object has been *alluded to, or named before*, *c'est* is used—

It (that) is useless. Yes; he is a wise man.
C'EST inutile. Oui, c'est un homme sage.

144. The impersonal *it is*, is expressed by *ce sont* when followed by a plural substantive, or by the pronouns *eux, elles* in the nominative case—

It is they who speak. It is they who have seen him.
Ce sont eux qui parlent. Ce sont elles qui l'ont vu.

ADVERBS.

145. In simple tenses, adverbs in French are placed after the verb, and in compound tenses, between the auxiliary and the participle—

They never say what they think.
Ils ne disent jamais ce qu'ils pensent.

I never saw such a person.
Je n'ai JAMAIS vu une telle personne.

ADJECTIVES THAT ARE USED ADVERBIALY.

<i>Juste</i>	Does he play in tune? ..	<i>Joue-t-il juste?</i>
<i>Faux</i>	She sings out of tune....	<i>Elle chante faux.</i>
<i>Bon</i>	} That smells nice, or, bad.	<i>Cela sent bon or, mauvais.</i>
<i>Mauvais</i>		
<i>Clair</i>	I cannot see	<i>Je n'y vois pas clair.</i>
<i>Tard</i>	You come late	<i>Vous venez tard.</i>

PREPOSITIONS.

146. Prepositions are always placed before the words they govern—

What's that for. Whom do you complain of.
Pourquoi cela. De qui vous plaignez-vous.

147. When *pour* and *to* are used to express the distance from one place to another, *de* and *à* are employed—

I go from Rouen to Caen in one day.
Je vais DE Rouen à Caen en un jour.

148. But when *to* refers to the name of a country, *en* is used instead of *à*—

We have travelled from Italy to Switzerland.
Nous avons voyagé d'Italie EN Suisse.

DEPUIS, JUSQU'À

149. When the preposition *from* and *to* express a duration of time, *depuis* and *jusqu'à* are used—

I have been sick *from* Christmas to Easter.

J'ai été malade DEPUIS Noël jusqu'à Pâques.

150. The prepositions *de*, *à*, *en*, *contre*, and *sans*, are repeated before every noun, pronoun, or verb—

He is in a state of doubt, fear, and distrust.

Il est dans un état DE doute, DE crainte, et DE défiance.

IDIOMATICAL PHRASES.

151. The verb *to be* is followed by the auxiliary *avoir* before a word of dimension, with the words *hungry*, *dry*, *thirsty*; *hot*, *warm*, *cold*; *in the right*, *in the wrong*; *ashamed*, *afraid*; and when speaking of the age of a person, or of an animal—

He is six feet high *Il a six pieds.*

Are you hungry *AVEZ vous faim.*

Are you cold *AVEZ vous froid.*

You are in the right *Vous AVEZ raison.*

It is in vain for you to say so.. *Vous AVEZ beau dire.*

How old are you *Quel âge AVEZ vous.*

I am fifteen *J'ai quinze ans*

Let the pupil form sentences, with the words *cold*, *hot*, &c., in each.

152. The verb *to be* is generally expressed by *faire* before the words *soleil*, *vent*, *chaud*, *froid*, and when speaking of the weather—

It is fine weather..... *Il FAIT beau tems*

It is cold this morning .. *Il FAIT froid ce matin*

It was hot yesterday *Il FAISAIT chaud hier.*

153. The verbs *to be* or *to do*, used in English when inquiring after or speaking of the health of any one, are expressed by the *reflected verb se porter*—

How does your father do?
Comment se porte monsieur votre père.
 He is very well I thank you. ↵
Il se porte tres bien, je vous remercie.

154. The impersonal *it is with, it will be with*, is rendered in French by *il en est de, il en était de, &c.*—

It is with you as with other men.
Il en est de vous comme des autres.

155. In speaking of any illness, the verb *avoir* is used; with the part of the body that is affected in the *dative*, and instead of the possessive pronouns, *au, à la, à l', or aux*—

I have the head ache *J'ai mal à la tête.*
 She has the tooth ache *Elle a mal au dents.*

THE END.

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